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ORGANIZED PRICE COMBINE SAID TO CONTROL LUMBER

Federal Trade Commission, in Report to Congress, Declares Bulk of Nation's Supply Is Concentrated and Controlled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The great timber forests of the north Pacific states, to which the country must look for its future supply of lumber, are concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few monopolies which, through associations of lumbermen and loggers in the Douglas fir region, have for many years combined to keep prices excessively high and to restrict production as a means of controlling the market.

This is the substance of the report filed by the Federal Trade Commission with the United States Senate and the House of Representatives yesterday. The indictment by the commission of the lumber monopolies of the north-west and Pacific states was a follow-up to the report on the Southern Pine Association, which led to the filing of a bill in equity by the Department of Justice to enjoin concerted control of prices and production.

Extent of Concentration
The extent to which prices and production are arbitrarily controlled in the Douglas fir region, and the fact that timber resources of the territory are concentrated in few hands, is declared by the commission to be all the more serious "when considered in the light of the increasing importance of the fir region in the nation's lumber supply and the basic conditions of timber ownership existing there."

In the Douglas fir region the two associations which correspond to the South Pine Association in the alleged restrictive character of their activities are the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Western Pine Manufacturers Association. The charges brought by the Federal Trade Commission are backed by a voluminous mass of letters taken from the files of these organizations. From the mass of evidence submitted, the Federal Trade Commission deduced the following conclusions:

First—Between 1915 and 1920, wholesale quotations on fir lumber increased from 300 to 400 per cent, and most items doubled in price after the war. Notwithstanding substantial reductions since the spring of 1920, on some items quotations still range about as they were in May and June, 1919, and on others as they were in the spring of 1917. On substantial portions of the production, present quotations are still more than double the October, 1915, prices. Fir logs are quoted as of May, 1921, at prices identical with those which were fixed by the War Industries Board as the war-time maximum, and which the loggers continued to force as the minimum until June, 1919. These comparisons are based upon the published quotations of the manufacturers and loggers.

Control of Prices
Second—The loggers and lumber manufacturers of the Douglas fir region are organized for the purpose of taking concerted action on the prices of logs and lumber, supporting the prices so fixed by means of concerted restriction of production. They have been engaged in such activities for 20 years or more. As production concentrates in fewer and stronger hands, the control of these organizations over the market becomes more and more effective.

Third—The ownership of standing timber in the Douglas fir region, the chief source of the nation's reserve supply of lumber, is concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few strong concerns. The organized efforts of lumber producers to control prices are based upon their ability to control production, and control of timber is the key to control of production.

Fourth—The relation between the fir log and lumber markets is such that ordinary manufacturing profits tend to be absorbed in the price of logs and the valuation of timber, particularly on falling wholesale lumber markets. The frequent and present claims of unprofitable mill prices are largely explainable by the collusive action of loggers and timber-owning mills in enhancing the value of logs and standing timber.

Canadians in Pool
Fifth—The success of the Douglas fir loggers and manufacturers' concerted efforts to advance prices in 1919 was threatened by the importation of Canadian logs, and led to efforts to prevent such importation. Failing in this, the British Columbia loggers became affiliated with the American associations and adopted the latter's prices.

Sixth—In addition to a similar exchange between fir and southern pine manufacturers, prompt notice of price action is given each other by the fir manufacturers and those of western pine, for the purpose and with the effect of securing harmonious price action by both groups. The western pine manufacturers have adopted without change the prices of the fir manufacturers on certain classes of

MEXICO DEMURS TO TREATY PROPOSALS

Obregon Government, Responding to Washington Note, Cites Federal Constitution as Bar to Concessions as to Guarantees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Negotiations between the United States Government and the Government of Mexico over the American proposal for a treaty of amity and commerce, with stipulations against property confiscation under the Constitution of 1917, have apparently run into a blind alley.

Officials of the Department of State were not inclined to comment yesterday on the situation that has developed as the result of the declaration of President Obregon that the proposed treaty could not be negotiated because of stipulations in the Mexican Constitution, which the President of Mexico interprets as barring the giving of the guarantees asked by the United States.

The statement issued by President Obregon in Mexico City on Wednesday, intimating wide divergence on the political phase of the treaty, namely the according of guarantees against confiscation, was called to the attention of officials of the department. They would not say what the answer of this government would be to the alibi of the Mexican Executive that the Constitution stood in the way of a treaty.

Not Necessarily Final
However, it was stated that the door is still open, and the department goes on the assumption that anything President Obregon has said is not final, while the indications are that this government will stand on its proposals that the basis of diplomatic relations must take the form of a treaty guarantee by Mexico that Section 21 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 must not be interpreted as retroactive or as intended to be confiscatory of rights and property legally acquired.

The argument of President Obregon was not unexpected by the Department of State. In fact, the Mexican Chief Executive had submitted to the department a memorandum similar to the one issued in Mexico City on Wednesday before Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, made his statement of the situation on Tuesday. The State Department has not deemed it wise to make public the text of the Obregon memorandum, but it is known that the substance is to the effect that the Mexican Constitution would act as a barrier to the enactment of the proposed treaty.

Article 15 of the Mexican Constitution, which President Obregon said barred the negotiation of the treaty of amity and commerce proposed by the Department of State, reads as follows: "No treaty shall be authorized for the extradition of political offenders, or of offenders of the common class, who have been slaves in the country where the offense was committed. Nor shall any agreement or treaty be entered into which abridges or limits the guarantees and rights which this Constitution grants to the individual and to the citizen."

Officials here do not at all subscribe to the contention that anything in this article would conflict with the demands for property protection against confiscation made by this government. The view is that the stand taken by President Obregon clarifies the situation, for this reason. If the guarantees demanded by the United States run counter to the Constitution, then it is apparent that the American contention that the Constitution, or articles of it, are confiscatory in character, is sound.

Changes Difficult
To find a way out of the blind alley into which the present negotiations are running is proving a puzzling matter. It is clear that if Mexico places the Constitution as a barrier to the treaty, and the United States insists on its present demands, it might become necessary to broach the question of amending the Constitution itself. This would be a most difficult problem. The machinery in the Mexican Constitution is complicated and difficult to get in motion, more so than in the United States. Furthermore, political conditions make for difficulties in Mexico which would render any attempts to amend the Constitution all the more formidable.

Reports to the effect that during the present negotiations the Mexican Government has issued a decree imposing an additional 25 per cent tax on petroleum has added a new element of trouble. The view here taken was that 10 per cent added some time ago was tantamount to confiscation. Oil men now contend that the adding of 25 per cent will bring the tax up to 60 per cent. A representative of the oil interests yesterday made representations to the State Department relative to this new imposition. Some authorities hold that the imposing of a tax by decree is itself an unconstitutional act, as the Mexican Constitution provides that only in case of "suspension of the guarantees" could such a tax be imposed by executive decree.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Federal Trade Commission, in a report made to both houses of Congress yesterday, declared that combinations of lumbermen and loggers, in which have been joined owners of timber in Canada, control the output and prices of lumber in the United States. It is alleged that prices are maintained at excessively high levels.

Republican leaders in the House of Representatives have planned for a straight vote tomorrow on the Porter peace resolution, no amendments to be accepted on the floor. The resolution terminates the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, without repealing the war declaration, and is backed by President Harding.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee investigating housing conditions in New York, charges that officials of the federal Department of Justice have neglected to prosecute alleged conspirators against whom evidence has been obtained.

It is asserted that the United States immigration law works a special hardship on Armenians who are refused permission to land on America's shore, because they cannot, like people of other nations, return in safety to former homes.

The State Department in Washington has received from the Mexican Government a declaration that concessions demanded, in the way of property guarantees, as a condition precedent to recognition by the United States of the Obregon regime, are made impossible by provisions of the Mexican Constitution.

Differences which are said to be of a serious character between Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Army Air Service, and his aide, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, have culminated in a request by the chief that his assistant be relieved. Brigadier-General Mitchell has been prominent in the air service, and it is regarded as significant that the recommendation for his relief should come just as plans are being completed for tests of the effectiveness of high explosive bombs dropped from army aeroplanes on naval war vessels.

Testifying yesterday before the United States Senate committee which is investigating the campaign expenses of Truman H. Newberry, Senator from Michigan, A. Victor Barnes of New York, a brother-in-law of the Senator, who admitted contributing \$25,000 to the campaign fund, was unable to explain where \$20,000 more credited to him came from.

Attention has been suddenly diverted to affairs in the Near East by the appearance in London of Eleutherios Venizelos. The visits of the former Greek Premier to the Foreign Office and to Mr. Lloyd George are regarded as highly significant, coming as they do at the time when the British Government's policy toward the Anatolian problem is under consideration, and when new movements of British naval forces in the Mediterranean are announced. The Allies are said to be reluctant to assume new financial burdens or to send troops abroad, but the arrogant attitude of the Nationalist Turks is causing great concern in official circles of England and France.

News from Athens indicates quite a serious state of affairs in Greece itself. The economic situation is said to be distressing and the country faced with bankruptcy, the currency having fallen to one-third of its former value. Only an immediate and radical change in the present regime, it is believed, will effectually repair the damage wrought by the failure of the policy pursued by King Constantine.

A number of documents captured in Dublin confirm the reports of a secret treaty between Sinn Fein and Moscow. Among the documents is a memorandum in which Dr. McCartan, who is said to be in Russia as diplomatic representative of the Irish republic, says that in addition to other topics, "I shall discuss the question of hostages: that is if England murders any of our soldiers in or out of prison they (the Bolsheviks) will agree to execute Britishers as a reprisal."

Some difficulty is likely to be experienced in the allocation of German payments. The priority arrangement, it is now seen, would give the first 1,000,000,000 gold marks to Belgium and relegate to second place the repayment by Germany of advances made for deliveries of coal. As France claims to have made 81 per cent of these advances, she feels that an injustice would be done to her if the priority agreement is adhered to. It is suggested that Belgium may be willing to accept a portion of the bonds which are to be issued shortly and in connection with which the guarantees commission intends to visit Berlin soon to make preliminary arrangements.

Mr. Venizelos is arranging a series of conferences throughout the world, in which he hopes to place before the peoples of various countries the program and idea of the League of Nations. Probably the first country he will visit will be the United States.

ALLIES SUPERVISE GERMAN PAYMENTS

Guarantee Commission Ready to Begin Operations and Is Installing Bureau in Berlin—Priority of Belgian Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Commission of Guarantees is now ready to begin operations and in order to come into direct contact with the German Government intends to visit Berlin in a few days and install a bureau of information and give instructions to its agents. The final arrangements for the emission of bonds will then be made. Some difficulty about the allocation of German payments is likely to be experienced. The French finance commission of the Chamber of Deputies is concerned as to the engagement which has been made relative to the priority of Belgian claims.

Two deputies write in the name of the commission to Aristide Briand: "Journals publish news according to which Belgium will demand a privileged position in respect of all payments made by Germany after the reimbursement of the cost of the army of occupation. If this is true then the first billion of gold marks sent by Germany must in a large part, if not altogether, be attributed to Belgium."

It results that the repayment of advances to the German Government in virtue of the Spa protocol of July 16, 1920, for deliveries of coal will be placed in the second rank. France, which has made 81 per cent of these advances, and to whom is now owing the sum of 767,000,000 marks under this head, will be directly injured by this recognition of Belgian priority.

It is of course true that the French, British, Italian and American representatives signed a declaration giving Belgium this priority which was subsequently confirmed at successive conferences. There is, however, a suggestion that Belgium will not insist upon the enjoyment of this first billion of gold marks and drafts on German banks, but will accept a portion of the series of bonds shortly to be issued.

An accord will probably be signed this month at Paris, for before July 1, 12,000,000,000 marks must be handed over in the form of negotiable papers to the Allies. Subsequently two other series of bonds must be issued. It is for the Commission of Reparations to designate the precise conditions of the emission and these are now being laid down. It is understood that these bonds will be put into effective circulation at an early date and a portion will doubtless be negotiated in America.

It is interesting to note the declarations of Otto Kahn in the "Matin" respecting the financial capacity of America. He represents the United States as a country of immense resources but with relatively limited liquid funds. Moreover, interest on investments is higher than is usual in France and England. Further, an American is not accustomed to interesting himself in the financial affairs of Europe. Nevertheless, the American people is profoundly desirous of affording financial and economic aid to Europe.

Expressing himself frankly, he says: "America will be more or less ready to cooperate according to the response made to the two following considerations: "One, Americans wish to be certain that the funds they advance will not be swallowed up in armaments or ambitious adventures. Two, Americans wish to be reassured of the stability of Europe and would have an end put to the conflict of interests and mistrust."

He pays a tribute to the policy of Mr. Briand.

LABOR PARTY WINS ELECTION IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HEYWOOD, England (Thursday)—The result of the polling which took place yesterday for the Heywood and Radcliffe division of Lancashire to fill the vacancy caused by A. H. Illingworth's elevation to the peerage is as follows:

Walter Halls, Labor..... 13,450
Col. T. England, Coalition Liberal..... 13,125
C. Pickstone, Independent Liberal..... 5,671
Labor majority over the Coalition Liberal..... 305
At the general election..... 6,827
Mr. Illingworth, Coalition Liberal..... 14,210
H. Nobbs, Labor..... 7,423
Coalition Liberal majority..... 6,827

As many as 70 per cent of the electorate voted, there being 17,336 women added to the poll since the last election.

SINN FEIN PREPARES PACT WITH MOSCOW

Remarkable Documents Captured in Dublin Outline a Treaty Between Bolsheviks and "the Irish Republic"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The reports which were current some time ago of a secret treaty between Sinn Fein and Moscow have now received confirmation in some remarkable documents which were captured in Dublin, outlining a proposed treaty between the Russian Soviet Republic and "the Republic of Ireland."

In the proposed treaty, the Government of Ireland was to pledge itself to promote the recognition of the sovereignty of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic by the nations of the world and a reciprocal attitude on the part of the Soviet Republic. Arrangements were made for an exchange of commodities, and Moscow was to accept the citizens of Ireland in the reconstruction of Russian industries. The avowed purpose of the contracting parties was to bring about universal disarmament and to make arbitration of all international disputes obligatory. They agreed to enter in a league with similarly minded nations. The duration of the treaty was to be for 10 years.

Dr. Patrick McCartan, who is said to have been in Russia as diplomatic representative of the Irish Republic, states in a frank memorandum on the proposed treaty that he would only go on condition that he got plenary powers and absolute authority, as John Devoy was constantly undermining Roger Casement from New York and left him to an extent powerless and even suspected.

He goes on to state that he intends to ask for at least 50,000 rifles and other arms to be run into Ireland. He suggested this to the Soviet representative, who agreed that it was a possibility. Speaking of clause five he said this gives them a good grip on the Vatican and makes the Vatican less impressionable by British agents. "If the British threaten to squeeze in future we can threaten also," he concludes: "In addition to this I shall discuss the question of hostages: that is if England murders any of our soldiers in or out of prison they will agree to execute Britishers as a reprisal. They have them. We may get this but I am not sure."

NOMINEE OF BRAZILIANS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Arthur da Silva Bernardes, Governor of the State of Minas Geraes, was nominated for president of Brazil at the convention held here this week.

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ARROGANT ACTIONS OF THE KEMALISTS CAUSE UNEASINESS

Important Developments Expected Unless Attitude of Angora Government Changes—Mr. Venizelos Goes to London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Owing to Kemal Pasha's arrogant attitude against the Allies, the situation in the Near East has become very critical, and important developments are expected to take place unless the Angora moderates take the upper hand over the extremists. While nothing definite has been decided by the British Government, it is nevertheless significant that at this juncture Eleutherios Venizelos suddenly appeared in London on Monday morning, accompanied by his diplomatic secretary, K. P. Tsolainos.

Mr. Venizelos held long interviews at the Foreign Office on Monday afternoon and spent Tuesday with Mr. Lloyd George at Chequers. No statement has been issued regarding these conversations, but from a well informed source the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that Mr. Venizelos advocated immediate decisions as against a policy of postponement, because every day that passes renders the Turks more arrogant.

It is understood that the Greek Army, properly led and well supplied, can defeat the Kemalists, and if the Turks understand that Greece enjoys the moral support of the Allies their morale will soon fall. Bulgaria has shown signs of unrest and the situation in Thrace is by no means safe for Greeks.

Kemal Pasha Not Master
Kemal Pasha is by no means master just now at Angora. He is inclined to take a more moderate view but the extreme anti-Allied section has become so powerful that Kemal Pasha has to adopt a policy which he knows to be unwise. After the rejection of their agreements with France and Italy the Kemalists have practically opened war on the British.

On the one hand, the Kemalists are very well supplied with guns and ammunition, while on the other hand they are aware that no Allied power will send troops into Asia Minor to attack them. They are aware that the Greek Army, without its former experienced and trusty leaders, without the support of any of the Allies, without extensive stores of guns and munitions, cannot undertake an offensive against them. In fact every day that passes renders the Kemalists stronger and the position of the Greeks more critical.

The political situation both in Greece and in allied countries has also helped to a great extent to raise the morale of the Kemalists, who have exploited most admirably the Constantinianist régime in Athens on the one hand and the general cry of the allied peoples against sending their troops and incurring new financial burdens abroad.

Despite these facts, however, it is clear that the allied chancelleries have been swept by a wave of just indignation against the Kemalists, owing to the arrogance of the latter. A week ago the situation was such that action against Kemal Pasha could be carried out without much opposition either in England or in France. It was Greece's greatest chance since last November. Had the Greeks taken advantage of that unique opportunity, Greece would have saved for herself, with the help of the Allies, the Treaty of Sévres.

This obstacle is the presence of King Constantine on the Greek throne. Had King Constantine either been deposed last week or willingly abdicated Greece would have regained overnight her former position among the Allies, and not only the moral but the actual support of France and England would be secured to her. Experienced army leaders would once more be reinstated in the Greek army and the morale of the latter would be restored to it.

The King Unwilling to Go

The action of the Greek people, had they removed King Constantine on the one hand, and the urgent need of the Allies to use the Greek Army at present on the other hand, would have raised Greece to her former important position and dignity. Indeed, Greece had a chance last week of securing not only the Treaty of Sévres, but additional moral gains.

King Constantine, according to authoritative information, will not abdicate, not even in favor of the Crown Prince, being afraid that his absence from Greece will mean the eventual ending of his dynasty. He is determined to keep his throne at any cost. Thus the situation is rendered most complicated today.

France will never help Greece with King Constantine there and may pursue a policy of strengthening the Constantinian Government against the Angora one, thus gaining time until an opportunity presents itself for a new agreement with the Turks. The British Government cannot support Greece with King Constantine there, but owing to the insulting attitude

which the Kemalists adopted against British citizens, the British Government may be willing to support Greece morally, provided the Greek Army is brought to its former condition such as would inspire confidence.

British Naval Forces

Concentration at Constantinople is According to Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday).—The British battleship, H. M. S. Iron Duke, now stationed at Famagusta in Cyprus, is expected to arrive at Constantinople on June 15 accompanied possibly by two destroyers. This fact, The Christian Science Monitor learns, has given rise to certain reports of a new outbreak pending between the Greeks and Turks in which British assistance will be given to the Greeks in the shape of naval protection for landing parties and forces for maintaining a blockade of the Black Sea coast.

Such a naval step, it is pointed out, could only be taken as result of a new policy evolved after due deliberation by the Cabinet. As Mr. Lloyd George is out of town and no Cabinet meeting has been called to deal with the subject of the situation in Asia Minor, such a serious decision could not have been taken. Moreover there is no particular significance in the arrival of H. M. S. Iron Duke at Constantinople at this juncture for orders to move were given over a month ago, and although there will be at least one-third of the total battleship strength of the Mediterranean Sea at Constantinople when H. M. S. Iron Duke arrives the other battleship H. M. S. Benbow has been there some time in accordance with the policy of keeping one first-class ship ready for emergencies or in case protection is required for the nationals of allied countries.

The report that H. M. S. King George, now at Smyrna, is also due at Constantinople next week is not confirmed, and with regard to practices stated to have been carried out recently by H. M. S. Benbow and the light cruiser H. M. S. Centaur, in the Sea of Marmora, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that these are just ordinary quarterly exercises carried out by His Majesty's ships wherever they may be stationed. Admiral Sir John de Robeck, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, has in fact, as reported, six battleships, six light cruisers and 16 destroyers scattered at the various ports of Malta, Alexandria, Famagusta, Smyrna and Constantinople.

These movements of the Mediterranean fleet were confirmed in the House of Commons today when Austen Chamberlain, replying to a question, said the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station in H. M. S. Iron Duke with other destroyers and cruisers was due at Constantinople on June 15 for about one month's stay. These movements were in accordance with a program arranged toward the end of April last. The policy of the government with regard to the situation between Greece and Turkey, he said, was under consideration.

Turks Uncompromising

Foreign Minister Had to Resign as He Was Not Extreme Enough

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The resignation of Bekir Samy Bey, the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister and head of the Kemalist delegation which went to the London Conference, has great significance for the future policy of Turkey. Bekir Samy Bey, after his return from the London Conference to Ankara (the headquarters of the Turkish Nationalist movement), made a statement in the assembly with regard to the mission he had undertaken on behalf of the Nationalist Government. The extreme Nationalist deputies were already very discontented at the results of the London Conference, and, therefore, were anxiously awaiting a chance to question Bekir Samy, who was sharply reproached for having trampled the interests of Turkey underfoot in the negotiations in London and Rome.

The Greek reverse on March 23 made the Turkish Nationalists extremely uncompromising, and they began to blink themselves invincible even against the Allies. A Turk recently assured the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that this recalcitrant attitude of the Nationalists is largely due to the fact that the Russian Soviet Government, by a recent agreement, has promised to dispatch a Bolshevik army of 150,000 men to aid the Turks in their fight against the Greeks and the Allies. For this reason a firm belief is entertained in the lobbies of the Ankara Assembly that in the near future the enemies of Turkey will be cleared out and thrown into the sea.

Bekir Samy's pleas were rejected in a contemptuous manner by the extremists, who declared that the assembly had not given him any mandate to sign such a shameful agreement. A deputy was bold enough to cry out at Bekir Samy: "You traitor of the country, we do not want you; away, away with the traitors."

There was only one alternative before the Turkish Foreign Minister: to resign. He did immediately and was replaced by Feryal Pasha, the counselor and the friend of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The Turkish press states that this appointment shows that the Nationalist leader wants to follow a moderate policy, which was the policy of Bekir Samy Bey. Greek authorities, however, assert that the new Foreign Minister is an ultra-Nationalist who will try to carry out the program put forward by the party opposed to Samy Bey. This last point is more likely to be true than the first, as the majority of the Turkish Assembly is composed of extreme Nationalists who would be only satisfied by having at the head of the Foreign Ministry a man who would carry out their ideas.

DEMOCRATIC RULE NEEDED BY GREEKS

Utter Failure of Constantinist Foreign Policy Said to Have Dragged Greece From High Position to One of Discredit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—There is, after all, in the hopeless situation in which Greece finds herself today, a great blessing in disguise. This blessing, a result of a very costly experiment which the Greek voters have tried, is the justification of democratic government. One of the sorry features of the elections of last November was the



Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Nationalist leader at Ankara, whose policy may force the Allies to support the Greeks in their campaign against the Turks in Anatolia.

fact that by them democratic government was denounced, and in its stead, an absolute monarchy was enthroned. It was not so much the ingratitude of the Greek voters toward their great statesman which aroused the indignation of the civilized peoples of the world against them. It was, rather, the backward step which Greece was taking by reverting to a form of government of which the history of the Middle Ages is resplendent, that condemned the Greek people in the conscience of the world, at the conclusion of a great and successful war fought against absolutism.

Forms of government are to a great extent defined and limited by the persons in authority exercising their respective mandates. A constitutional monarchy, which happens to be the Greek form of government—is democratic or absolute in its application, inasmuch as the King and his ministers are, in their respective spheres of power, democrats or absolutists.

Greece was governed, prior to the coming of Eleutherios Venizelos in Athens (1910), by that form of government known as constitutional kingship. Under King George I and the old Greek politicians, constitutional kingship had taken a form of feudalism. Parliament was in the hands of the provincial chiefs and there existed a constant political warfare between the chiefs and the King, or between the chiefs themselves, a part of whom could take sides with the King, according as their own interests would be served by doing so.

"The Meghali Idea"

Indeed, there was no Greek national policy prior to 1910, except high-sounding phrases and catch-words such as the "Meghali Idea." (Meghali idea literally means the great idea, and it was used to represent the aspiration of the Greek nation toward a Greater Greece, which would include within her limits all the Greek territories and notably Constantinople). There was no program on foot by which the regeneration of Modern Greece could be arrived at, and the very politicians who were loud in proclaiming the "Meghali Idea" did not believe in the possibility of its realization. To them, it was a chimera, or a dream, useful only for election and platform purposes. Their chief attention was their own personal and provincial interests, and they were incapable of looking further than the limits of small Greece.

Mr. Venizelos came to Athens in 1910. He amended the Constitution of the country, and insisted on the adoption by the people of a political program by which constitutional government in Greece was to be a reality. He believed in the possibility of the realization of the Meghali idea, but avoided all reference to it, because it had deteriorated into a high-sounding, empty phrase. He set to work instead to regenerate the country and render it into an efficient modern state. Between the years 1910-15 Greece enjoyed under the constitutional form of kingship, a democratic and liberal administration very similar to that of England. It was indeed a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and the high water mark of this efficient administration was reached in the first half of 1915, when Greece had become the model state of southern Europe.

A Rally to Absolutism

It was in the middle of 1915 that the first check to modern Greece's progress appeared. All the forces of absolutism and anarchy in Greece rallied around King Constantine and Baron Schemm (the notorious German propagandist), for the purpose of serving the King's personal as well as their own ambitions, and of dealing a staggering blow to democracy, as established by Mr. Venizelos. In this instance, as well as in other instances,

the "divine right" policy was sacrificing a whole country and tearing a whole nation asunder, for no other purpose, than that of forcing on it a course of attitude and action leading to dishonor and disgrace. Greece was divided. The banner of democracy and national honor was carried from Athens to Salonika by Mr. Venizelos, where it triumphed, in spite of all the adversities which it had to overcome, adversities by friend and foe alike. Democracy had saved modern Greece for a second time.

When Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens in 1917, he found nothing there but the ruins of the flourishing polity of 1915 he had been forced to abandon. "I am not worried about the external critical situation," he stated one day in the Foreign Office at Athens to a friend of his. "That does not worry me as much as the internal situation. We are going to win the war, of this you may be sure. But what distresses me is the internal situation. Just look at the state of things we have found on our return. The whole machinery of the State is destroyed, and our opponents have succeeded in poisoning the minds of a great part of the nation, and in creating feelings of distrust and enmity among the people. That is the sorry problem before us."

Mr. Venizelos Handicapped

Absolutism and anarchy had done their work and democracy undertook once more to regenerate Greece and uplift her from the gutter where the "divine right" policy had thrown her. Under normal conditions the task would have been successfully carried through. Unfortunately, however, Greece had to face a war and her great statesman, sorely needed at home then, had to absent himself from his country for two years.

No systematic work of reconstruction and regeneration could be undertaken until after peace had been secured. In spite of all these serious handicaps the democracy of Mr. Venizelos presented before the world in 1920, a Greece, in area double the extent of her former territory, and in international appreciation a high standing of national honor and political morality. The democracy of Mr. Venizelos had made the "Meghali Idea" a reality, for Greece had well-nigh attained national unity and her territories embraced Constantinople from all sides. It was a diplomatic secret that Greece would soon be administering Constantinople under a mandate, and that the Greek general staff would have that city as its headquarters.

It was at a time then, when Greece had attained her highest and was on the safe road of becoming the leading state in eastern Mediterranean, that a second blow, more awful and criminal than that of 1915, was dealt against her by the combined forces of absolutism and anarchy. Never before had an outgoing cabinet bequeathed to its opponents a richer inheritance and a more glorious one, than Mr. Venizelos handed over to the Constantinists on November 17 last. And never before an incoming administration and government have proven more unworthy and incapable of governing a country than the Constantinist politicians have shown themselves to be.

Fighting Unsuccessful

The utter failure of these men in the problems of foreign policy is self-evident to all and needs no comment whatever. From her exalted position of an important and reliable ally, Greece has now become a discredited country without friends. Whereas, her army up to November, 1920, had only met with success, it is now retreating before the same foe and is unsuccessfully fighting a defensive campaign. The splendid morale of her army is now gone and disorganization and lack of confidence in its leaders threatens it with defeat. Asia Minor is, one might almost say, definitely lost and Thrace is seriously compromised.

The Constantinist politicians seem to have criminally neglected the questions of Northern Epirus and the Dodecanese. King Constantine, whether willingly or not, is certainly playing the game of Greece's chief enemies, that of Turkey and of Italy. From an authentic source the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Demetrios Gounaris is now more than willing to negotiate with Mustafa Kemal and has sounded the British Government to that effect. His special envoy to the British Government, however, a former British admiral, had failed in his efforts to convince Lord Curzon to interfere in favor of Greece. The international position of Greece could be no worse than it actually happens to be at present. In addition to this, her economic position, which prior to November, 1920, was a privileged one among her allies, is now distressing. Her currency is one-third its former value and she is faced with bankruptcy.

Force and Favoritism

All the above-mentioned evils, however, self-evident and serious as they are, can to a great extent be repaired by an immediate and radical change of the present régime. The evil which cannot be easily undone, and the far-reaching consequences of which are bound to compromise the regeneration of Greece, is the one inflicted on the internal administration of the country. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor tried in previous articles to render a true picture of the actual state of things. No one who is away from Greece today, can possibly conceive the depth and breadth of the catastrophe wrought on the country by the present régime.

The clubs of the "Epistroti," of which mention has been made in a previous article, are now reconstituted into what is known as the "King's phalanxes," i. e., the royal columns. The reign of terror and injustice holds sway by means of these societies. The "apollis system" is administering justice, public wealth and civil authority. Force and favoritism are the only means, by which the pres-

ent régime will be able to prolong its existence, until the catastrophe becomes so complete that there will remain nothing else in the ill-fated country to be destroyed.

In the short period of six months the "divine right" policy and absolutism have brought Greece to her present sorry condition. Where democracy has succeeded, absolutism has failed. That is a blessing, very dearly bought, but a great blessing nevertheless.

MR. VENISELOS TO ADVOCATE LEAGUE

Meetings May Be Held in America and Elsewhere to Explain League's Program and Ideals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Federation of the League of Nations Unions has been trying for the last three or four months to secure the services of Eleutherios Venizelos as head of the federation. Mr. Venizelos is one of the prominent figures who supported the League of Nations from its very inception, and today the Greek former premier is one of the few outstanding figures who still believe in the efficacy of the League to realize the hopes that the peoples of the world have placed upon it.

While Mr. Venizelos is said to have declined to accept a paid position with the federation or to undertake any regular office work he has promised the federation, The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters, to hold a number of conferences throughout the world in which to place before the people of the different countries the program and idea of the League. Probably the first country that Mr. Venizelos will visit will be America, where he has a host of friends and admirers, and where his faith in the League idea will doubtless impress the American people.

Mr. Venizelos is understood to share the opinion that unless the American people become members of the League, the program and the idea of the League cannot be fully realized. Mr. Venizelos was made in 1919 vice-president of the British League of Nations Union, and he has now been appointed by the council of the federation as one of its members.

ZIONISTS INDORSE RESTORATION FUND

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The twenty-fourth annual conference of the American Zionist organization closed yesterday after the Keren Hayesod, or Palestine Restoration Fund, had been indorsed in unequivocal terms, and after a reorganization program had been put through by the majority group vesting executive authority in an administration committee and an executive committee of 44 members.

The executive committee will elect a president and vice-president, officers heretofore elected by the convention. The time and place of the next convention will be chosen by the executive committee. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist organization, in his farewell message to the convention said: "American Jewry itself can build up Palestine. If you will do it, it will be done. This Jewry has manifested today. Don't be discouraged. Don't be intimidated. Don't be frightened. 'Right, faith, confidence—all is on your side. You have gone through it. The faithful ones will come to us. Those who won't come, let them stay away. For us the fight is at an end. Work—hard work—that begins now. There was a crisis. It is past. The scars made by this strife will be healed by hard work and faith in the future of Zionism."

Dr. Weizmann left for Youngstown to consult Jewish leaders there. He will sail for London June 25. Members of the administration committee elected by the convention are: Peter J. Schweitzer, New York, treasurer; Herman Conheim, Abraham Goldberg, Louis Robison, Bernard A. Rosenblatt and Maurice Rothenberg, all of New York. Louis Lipsky of New York was named general secretary.

FOREIGN MONEY SHUT OUT
MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Importation of any foreign money except gold, or the circulation of any such currency in this country, is prohibited after July 1 by a decree issued by President Obregon. Foreign bank bills, or any foreign money other than gold may not be used in the place of Mexican currency. Violation of this decree is punishable by a fine double the value of the foreign money the violator attempts to use, and the money itself will be confiscated.

CONGRESSMAN GOOD RESIGNS FROM HOUSE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After a service of 12 years, James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, will resign from the House of Representatives today to engage in the practice of law in Chicago. During the two and one-half years he has been chairman of the

SENATORS DISCUSS PACKER MEASURE

Substitute for House Bill Is Explained by Its Author, Mr. Norris of Nebraska—Radical Differences in Control Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate packer control bill was brought up for debate yesterday afternoon. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and author of the bill, explained its character and purpose and wherein it differed from the House bill. He admitted that the Senate measure was more drastic than that approved by the House, and said that those senators who oppose any regulatory legislation will probably favor the House provisions, rather than those contained in the Senate bill. This anticipated the action of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, who is expected to speak today in opposition to the Senate bill before the Senate and to point out the advantages of the House bill.

Commissioner Provided For

In the bill, as outlined by Senator Norris yesterday, a commissioner is to be appointed by the President for a term of five years, at a salary of \$7500 a year, to administer and enforce the provisions of the act. The Senator said that he had been opposed to the appointment of a commissioner, but had come to the conclusion that so large a subject, tied up so intimately with the cost of living and with other matters important to every individual, required the services of some one posted as to the supply of live stock, some one who could give information, as much as possible in advance, as to what kind of stock and how much should be put on the market.

"There has been no source of reliable information that the public could gain," he said. "It is desired to stabilize the market and to provide an unprejudiced governmental source of information open to every one. The carrying out of this law may be effective or bad, according to the kind of commissioner appointed."

Under the law he would have access to the packers' books, and would make reports in which the shipper, consumer and packer all could have confidence. He referred to the opposition of many persons to interference in business by the government, with which he was to a certain extent in sympathy, but he pointed out that the packing industry goes into every home, has much to do with the cost of living, and that if the country is to have legislation that will do any good, sufficient power must be given to enable the government to go into the details of everything connected with the industry.

Points of Differences

The House bill puts the regulatory powers entirely into the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. Senator Norris said that the objection to this was that the Secretary of Agriculture is, in part at least, appointed for political reasons, and that he could supervise only in a general way; the incumbent changes with every change in the administration, and often more frequently, and so would have no time to become familiar with conditions, as would one who devoted his entire time and was not considered a political appointee.

The Senate bill provides for the operation by municipalities or corporations of stockyards or abattoirs to perform services for the public, but without taking title to the animals passing through their hands, something like the practice in grist mills. Senator Norris said that the committee had information that this kind of business was carried on successfully in some European cities with advantage to the public.

The House bill takes away from the Federal Trade Commission all of its power and jurisdiction. She Senate bill does this only in part, the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, or either House of Congress, being authorized to ask for an investigation when it is considered necessary.

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BUILDING INQUIRY IN CHICAGO TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the swearing in of the federal grand jury for June, investigation of the alleged illegal combines in the building industry in Chicago will be continued. "Last month 120 indictments were returned," said Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, "but that is only a drop in the bucket compared with the indictments which are to come." Congressman E. W. Sprout of the Third District has been subpoenaed to appear before the Dailey Legislative Committee, which is investigating conditions in the building industry. He will be asked to testify regarding alleged graft payments said to have been made by his firm, which is in the contracting business, to business agents on war-time contracts. Subpoenas for many others as witnesses before the committee have been issued by counsel for the legislators. Among those who will testify are Donald McKenzie, chief engineer for Swift & Co.; Robert E. Clark, chief engineer for Armour & Co., and Charles Fox of Marshall & Fox, architects.

REDUCTION IN COST OF LIVING IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The cost of living in Chicago has been reduced 17 per cent in the past year, according to figures just announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. During the 11 months between June 15, 1920, and May 15, 1921, the price of food fell 36 per cent, clothing was reduced 27 per cent, furnishings decreased 17 per cent, while housing rose 32 per cent and miscellaneous items went up 6 per cent. Of five large cities for which figures were given, Chicago's cost of living mark is lowest. The comparative increases from December, 1914, to May 15 last are: Chicago, 78.4 per cent; Cleveland, 84.7 per cent; Detroit, 92.3 per cent; New York, \$1.7 per cent; Philadelphia, 78.8 per cent. The figures are based on a family of five as a standard.

MRS. CATT TO RECEIVE DEGREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wyoming State University at Laramie, where she is to deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates on Sunday. Wyoming was the first state to enfranchise its women citizens. She will also receive the Doctor of Laws degree from Iowa State University at Ames, her alma mater, where she will also address the graduates. The degrees are to be conferred upon Mrs. Catt in recognition of her work for woman suffrage.

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FAMILY GIFTS TO CAMPAIGN FUND

Contribution of Large Sums by Brothers-in-Law to Aid in the Election of Senator Newberry Shown at Inquiry by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Use of Newberry money in the Newberry senatorial campaign as developed before the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges yesterday, showed some peculiar ramifications. A Victor Barnes of New York, a brother-in-law of Senator Truman H. Newberry, had testified that he had contributed \$25,000 to the campaign expenses, but when Frank W. Blair, secretary of the Newberry campaign committee and president of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, testified before the committee that A. Victor Barnes was credited with four contributions as follows: August 19, 1913, \$10,000; August 21, \$10,000; August 22, \$10,000; and September 3, \$15,000. Mr. Barnes was unable to explain where the \$10,000 on August 21 and August 22 credited to him came from. Mr. Barnes had no check stubs, no memoranda, no copies of letters to show that he had sent money to be used in the campaign fund. The only record of any sort was that of two contributions in what he called his journal, which he admitted were entered after the dates mentioned, when he "happened to think about it."

Henry B. Joy, of Detroit, another brother-in-law who had previously testified that he contributed \$26,000 to win the nomination for Truman Newberry, sent word that he is unable to appear before the committee and his attorney presented a physician's certificate to prove that it would affect his health adversely if he were to do so.

Alfred Lucking, the attorney for Henry Ford, said that when an effort was made to serve Mr. Joy with a subpoena, he was out on a yacht on a pleasure trip and that it was necessary to wait several days until he could be served. Mr. Lucking was not satisfied that the state of Mr. Joy's health was such that it would be injurious for him to appear before the committee to be cross-questioned. He wanted the word of another physician before he would be convinced, and it was finally decided by the committee to get neutral medical opinion on the subject.



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The Sea Cook

He was energetically digging with a hoe that was manifestly too small for his stature, and when I dawned upon his attention, he had succeeded in excavating a large section of the salt-marshes without result. He towered up to a full six feet, crowned with a mop of brilliant red hair, his eyes were a windy blue, and his voice roared like the fog horn of a Grand Banks seaman. He hailed me in nautical language, and as every resident of the Three Cliffs prides himself on being a seaman, I replied in appropriate fashion. Then, as it was one of those days of blue and silver haze that periodically visit the south shore of Massachusetts, and as the tide was foaming merrily up the river, we sat down on a tuft of marsh grass and dug our bare toes into the mud. The gulls hooted angrily over Fourth Cliff, an itinerant duck made an undignified landing on the sand pit before us, and a great blue heron, who had no business on these northern shores, sailed by at a height of six feet. On the other side of the spit, the surf roared and rumbled, but aside from that there was nothing but quiet, save for the timid whistle of the morning train near Greenbush.

Then, having completely buried his toes in warm mud, my comrade of the moors began to talk. He was, it seemed, a sea cook by profession, a sea cook who had all of John Silver's flow of conversation without possessing Long John's less agreeable qualities. Just at present he was "laying off between voyages." He often did, and to employ the leisure thus afforded him, he had a little broken-down shack of a house up on the hill that guards the red steel bridge over the North River. At least it had been a shack, he said apologetically. Would I like to see it? I would and did, after we had scrambled through the summer laziness of Greenbush and dodged automobiles all down the high road.

Geographically speaking, this residence was probably in Marshfield. Actually, the whole world seemed spread like a multi-colored map before it. Northwest, the gray towers of Egypt loomed in the distance in pleasant spires, nearer the white huddle of houses that was Greenbush gathered itself about the crossroads; westward, the purple bulk of the Marshfield hills stood up bravely in the sun of noon-time, ribboned with dusty white, where aimless, listless hills led back to tiny villages. To the east, the sweeping crescent of our sandpit blazed white against the deep cobalt of the sea, and the blue-green shimmering ribbon that was the North River. High tide was glinting and sparkling on the salt-marshes, the surf was crashing upon the Fourth Cliff, and out near the horizon line an old square rigger was beating up the cape with her sails all aglitter in the sun. Directly beneath us, a never-ending procession of automobiles snorted indignantly up the steep hill slope, and having reached the top, proceeded decorously to the many Marshfields. It seemed a true residence for a seafaring man.

In color it was gray. In condition it was dilapidated. Time and the sea-winds had wrenched its shutters from it, had tampered with its clapboards, and played innumerable pranks with the roof. Still, all the windows in its one story were in excellent condition, its yard was raked, its front doorstep washed and polished. Vines straggled over it, and there was a small flicker of smoke from its brick chimney. Indoors was much more shipshape. A schooner's cabin lamp dangled from the ceiling, a ship's clock cheerily clicked away on one wall. The chairs were what one would have found on shipboard, the table had a little rim on it to keep fishes from scattering when the seas were high, a green and red parrot sat on one corner, a black cat was curled up on a brilliant red sofa pillow in another. Two bunks hugged the wall, and a ship's stove sat in shimmering blackness in the tiny kitchen, or "galley," as its owner called it.

"Will you have tiffin?" asked my host. Tiffin, it appeared, was food. Marshfield strawberries and cream, eggs, and a medley of culinary triumphs in the way of breadstuffs grouped themselves around the ship's table.

We ate—and we talked, that is to say the Sea Cook talked, and I listened, making the necessary replies in a somewhat muffled tone, due to strict attention to tiffin. Once a seafaring man, not always a seafaring man, did not apply to the owner of the cat, the parrot and the stove. His argosy was a much more varied one. It seemed that Rudyard Kipling and Joseph Conrad had painted the smoking seas and all ships in such alluring color, that he had abandoned the ways of journalism in a little middle-western town, to follow the Blue Peter down to the Seven Seas. And he had succeeded. From doing a city hall "job" in sleepy Illinois, where the town ended in the prairie and the prairie ended in St. Louis, he had shipped as a cook on a banker out of Gloucester, and, according to his tale, the crew had a miserable time. He could not cook, and they were acutely aware of it. He came out of that experience with some slightly increased knowledge of culinary mat-

ters, and a great desire to go down to the sea again. This time, a coaster out to Yarmouth was his destiny, and his mission, to assist the chief cook as far as he might. The cook, who held his responsibilities lightly, found Yarmouth a haven of felicity, and departed from his ship without farewell. Therefore, it again fell to the neophyte to provide sustenance for a ship's company—and passengers—and by this time his tutelage had advanced to such a state that his efforts were slightly applauded. This, he decided, was indeed success, and he and his credentials boarded a schooner in East Boston, whose avowed destiny was Monrovia and the Gold Coast. A gale that freshened into a hurricane made the cook's position no sinecure, and entirely changed the schooner's destination. Far from proceeding to Africa, she dove to in a little harbor on the coast of Brazil. South America at least seemed dry land to the crew, who deserted with singular unanimity, leaving only the cook and the captain to supervise the destinies of The Star of the North. Having nothing more important on hand, the cook and the captain waited the assembling of the crew, and while they waited, the master of The Star of the North invited my friend into some of the finer arts of cooking.

Their diet ranged from Indian curries to chocolate fudge, and sauces and salads were included in the course. This so encouraged the Sea Cook that when opportunity presented, he left Ceara as first and only chef upon a red-stained tramp of dubious speed and destiny. In her (she was named Allegra for some unknown reason), he sailed to the Marshalls, and the Ladrones, to the Solomons, and to New Britain, for she was a craft of devious direction, and went where her captain, who was also her owner, listed. For a year or so, they coasted about the Banda Sea, through Molucca Strait as far North as Zamboanga. The fame of the Sea Cook's dishes spread, and the Allegra became a favored ship



His eyes were a windy blue and his voice roared like a fog horn

among deep-water sailors. Moreover, the cook himself, two years removed from an Illinois newspaper, was sailing the seas of Conrad in actuality. In Saigon the captain was taken with a distaste for Eastern waters, so they loaded for Liverpool, and thence to New York. After that cruise, the largesse of the captain and the company had been sufficient to purchase the Sea Cook's shack in Marshfield. Since then he had been on shorter voyages. Once to Yucatan to load sisal, once to the Levant, and again to the Baltic. The cat and the parrot went to sea with him. The house stayed where it was. Just now, he was very comfortable. He had an adequate income—but—He'd been ashore six weeks so far, and he had a position offered him as chief cook on a C. P. liner. He didn't have to go back to sea. He didn't know that he wanted to go back to sea. He "guessed where he was about right." But as I left him, he stood looking out to sea across the flooded marshes.

The next time I saw him was on the platform of the Greenbush station, trim and in blue serge, and looking for all the world like a clubman on holiday. In his hand was a small brown bag, in his eyes a great contentment.

"Going to Boston?" I asked, for Boston is where one naturally goes from Greenbush.

"No," said the Sea Cook, smiling blandly. "Hong Kong."

City Sounds at Night

Far off through the darkness sweels a surf-like roar, rising and falling away with the urge of breakers on a rocky coast. The squeak of a Salvation Army trumpet punctuates, like the recurring comma in a sentence, its long, majestic roll. Down there in the double blackness of the Elevated shadows men in red and blue stand waiting to begin street-corner service. Or perhaps it is a boy in a pinchback green suit leaning out the window of the Third Ward Republican Club—the one that has an oil painting of a bull moose on the door—knocking to hail in followers on his shiny cornet. The high notes jerk and gabble and are still. Now they are taking money in their tambourines too far away to hear the clink and rattle of the coins. Only the distant melancholy of a river whistle booming once through a possible fog, and nearer an accordion swelling in rough hands somewhere by a tablecloth of red-checked linen, breaks the Elevated song. Till suddenly from the backyard area walls, fitful, poignant, float upward. Minor seventh, half sad and half ironic, quivers through the air. Next moment whistlings and the scratch of claws on wood are swallowed up in a shudder of quick wind; and the patches of crude, vari-colored sound are sewn together in the tinkling patter of the summer rain.

CHURCHES IN THE CORNWALL SAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The old jest about the continental traveler who feared to walk in England, lest he should fall over the edge of the island must surely have been invented in Cornwall, where the whole width of England can be traversed in an hour's run from sea to sea. A wonderful run it is, too, and the abrupt change is striking; from the flowery, bowery, showery southeast coast, with its mild airs and semi-tropical vegetation, to the open moorland country of the northwest shore. Here, instead of ferns and moss and primroses, there are huge granite boulders and commons of blazing gorse. As you reach the top of the ridge that forms the backbone of Cornwall a brusque breeze from the Atlantic hits you in the face—a hearty greeting from a rather rough old friend, refreshing enough after the flattering softness of the South.

The day I made this journey my object was to see the "oldest church in England," for this is what the church of Perran-Zabuloe claims to be. The church of St. Piran-in-Sabulo (Piran in the Sand) now Perran-Zabuloe was unexpectedly revealed in the middle of the last century by no less an archaeologist than North-west Wind, Esq. Apparently he suddenly bethought himself of the little Saxon church he had playfully buried in the sand nine centuries previously, and bit by bit the sand dunes or townships (as they are locally called) were blown back until at last the four walls and carved doorway of this seventh-century shrine were laid bare. It is built in the roughest way of small stone, irregularly crowded together; the only attempt at decoration being some rough stone sculpture round the arch of the doorway representing grinning figures and irregular diagonal markings that may be meant for winks. The original roof of the church has disappeared, but a strong shield of concrete has been built around and over the ruin to prevent the wind from repeating his old game of hide-and-seek.

In spite of this inclosing cover we found the inside of the church half a foot deep in water, and as the country around is dry and sandy it seems probable that the situation was once marked by a spring. The spring, no doubt, was the decisive factor in St. Piran's choice of this spot. Legend speaks of him as an Irish saint who felt Ireland overpopulated and fled from one place to another seeking solitude. At last in this desolate spot on the shifting Cornish dunes he found a home lonely enough even for his retiring disposition. Quiller-Couch in his charming collection of Cornish stories entitled "The Detectable Duchy" gives a fantastic and humorous version of the legend of St. Piran. How he floated over from Ireland on a millstone, and "He sat on the sands and taught the Cornish people how to be idle. Also he discovered tin for them, but that was an accident."

After this first church of St. Piran was engulfed by the sand, a second church was built further inland, some time during the tenth century. This one also was overwhelmed by the same enemy and now remains a second Cornish ruin. Beside it is a very old roofless cross in weathered granite, strikingly odd to break the skyline on these lovely dunes. For nine centuries that symbol has stood erect and unshaken, sand and rain and wind have buffeted it in vain—only its rough texture grows softer and more mellow and the golden lichen creeps lovingly into every crevice of the gray stone. The cross remained unscathed but the church presented too large a front to the sweeping sand and was slowly being buried when the people of the district decided to abandon it, and used its stones for building the present parish church, or two miles away in the village of Perranporth. At the present rate of progress it is hoped that this church may have another ten centuries of service.

I could not help contrasting these two abandoned churches of St. Piran, with another tiny sand-swept church that I had visited a few days previously. This one was also built in honor of a stranger saint, not an Irishman this time but a Welshman. The church is known as Gunwalloe, a corruption of Wynwalloe, a Welsh saint of purely local fame. One of the charms of Cornwall is the way in which these strange unknown saints, each with a queer name, and a lovely old granite church are tucked away in all unexpected corners. Of St. Wynwalloe himself, I know nothing. His church set down by the edge of the waves, half buried in sand and even splashed by the surf, stands firmly in my memory.

The sand has drifted in places as high as the belfry tower, but there is a wing of solid rock that keeps the sand from burying the church on one side, and on the other side the sturdy roots of tamarisk and samphire have nobly held back the sand's encroachment. Can I make you see it, that tiny fifteenth-century church on the southern side of a golden cove? It nestles under its protecting rock with the loose sand on one side, the ebb and flow of the tide on the other. If you enter you find a harmony of gray granite toned here and there to a bright emerald by the damp. The woodwork of the seats and of the elaborately carved roof are all in the same light tone of gray, a gray that comes from age and not from paint. You can sit there and listen to the waves outside and remember the mariner who found himself saved from the sea in this cove and vowed that on the very spot where he was washed ashore a church should be built, that sounds of prayer and praise might ever blend with the voice of the waves! So he caused this church to be built; and beside it he set a strong tower; and in the tower

he caused to be hung three bells. The legend on the first bell is: "With my living voice I drive away all hurtful things." And the second bell says: "Jesus is praised by all as often as my voice is heard." And the third reads: "Let the voice of John resound in endless years." That is the song of the bells that is set to the accompanying harmonies of the sea.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
An ancient cross near the second church of St. Piran

PLANTS THAT DO NOT GROW ON EARTH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The term "supraterrrestrial vegetation" would at first sight seem to denote plants growing on the moon or the planet Mars, but there is signified by it nothing more extraordinary than vegetation fixed not upon the surface of the earth, but upon walls, roofs, or the like.

How do plants come to grow on a masonry wall having originally a smooth surface? Stone or brick, in contact with the air, soon becomes covered with small scales. White in places, elsewhere black or yellow, the passage of the years leaves this trace of the vanished years on old stone. It consists of lichens, a living growth that attracts and holds the inert dust of roads, and forms at the end of a little time a thin layer of soil on which develop mosses.

When these mosses have attained their growth their accumulation forms enough soil for the herbs with fine roots to take hold and increase the vegetable layer. To determine the nature of this supraterrrestrial vegetation, the species that compose it, the character of the seeds, the way in which they were planted, is to reach a solution of a very interesting botanical problem. The oldest and most interesting supraterrrestrial flora, we are assured, grows on stone and brick walls. It has been found by Gagnepain, a French student of the subject, that 67 per cent of mural plants with fine seeds, Saxifraga, Arenaria, Urtica, etc.; 13 per cent plants with winged seeds that are easily dispersed by the wind; 9 per cent plants with fleshy fruits; 6 per cent plants with hooked seeds or fruits, and 5 per cent plants with an explosive mechanism for dispersing the seeds, geraniums, pansies, etc. These facts explain themselves.

Next comes the question of the vegetation that thrives on roofs, which is found quite similar to that of walls. Thatches 15 years old may bear 15 to 18 species of plants, the average number in an ordinary French village being 12 species to a roof, and the general average is eight. To the groups noted above in the investigation of mural vegetation, two must be added for thatched roofs, namely, plants with stems forming straw, and plants that form clods of turf. The latter grow specially around the chimneys.

An interesting group of supraterrrestrial plants consists of those found on the tops of pollard windows. About this group much has been written, and there have been catalogued 86 species that grow thus. Other kinds of trees may also bear a luxuriant crown of foreign vegetation, sometimes including shrubs or trees of considerable height. Among others there has been noted an acacia growing on a willow near Beynost in the Cottian Alps. This fine tree, 16 feet high, set among the branches of the crown, upright and regularly ramified, is a very beautiful sight when in full flower.

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MUSIC FOR THE IMMIGRANT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A thousand immigrants in the large auditorium at Ellis Island, New York, may be listless under the heavy influence of an inexplicable, alien feeling, vaguely apprehensive of the present as well as of the future, and frankly lonely in the midst of the great crowd. But that same thousands, under the leadership of a discerning man, is transformed by the mere singing of a few songs—folk songs, patriotic songs, popular songs, but songs in any case—into a thousand people linked together by a common bond into a feeling of comradeship.

Nearly every city in the United States has its replica of the lower East Side of New York or Boston's North End. Quantities of little sections marked off as distinctly as if done with broad, visible lines where the people of the Slavic, or Latin, or other races have made their homes. There are those who speak no English, thinking it not worth the trouble to learn an accomplished musician, has found the solution in two volumes of folk songs of every language, practically, known to the civilized world. These volumes are nearly complete, and it was of them and what went to make up the gigantic task that Mrs. Botsford recently talked freely. For a great many years she has been immersed in investigation of folk songs, their origin, structure and quality. The war came and with it a need, in the various war-time activities, of songs which should be suitable not only to community centers where English-speaking people gathered but songs which could be used where no English whatever was either spoken or understood. Taking as a basis the work she had already done in primitive folk music Mrs. Botsford began the collection of songs which is believed to be the only collection of its kind in existence.

In all sorts of quarters it was possible to obtain, with great effort, the melodies and sometimes a verse or a fragment of one of the songs, not only of major countries, but of little isolated corners of the world. A verse which, for some people less intent on an ideal of perfection, would have been considered quite sufficient, has not satisfied Mrs. Botsford. Her appointed task was to get the original melody and every verse complete for each song, and not to stop until she had them. There have been instances when the actual completion of not only the proper setting of the music, but of its original text (which appears on each page with the translation or paraphrase) have occupied a space of years. It is one thing to run, by chance, across a brief, complete melody with a mere fragment of the verse in some dim room on New York's East Side, but it is quite another to search and search, and possibly find the rest of the verses or some one who can piece them together in some obscure little village in Lithuania, where, in a clutter of old yellowed papers or a

treasured album the complete text is hidden away. Translating it meant finding some one familiar with the dialect and then referring back to a competent native for confirmation before it could be finally considered ready for print. It required profound patience and almost unbelievable faith in the ultimate value of the quest. Original manuscripts were not easy to find. Sometimes libraries and the archives of families who could be approached yielded them. Sometimes it even meant penetrating a wave of suspicion as to the motive for the search. There was a case, not more interesting than hundreds of others, which gives rather dramatically the romance of the undertaking. Mrs. Botsford was a dinner guest of some friends, and after dinner there was music. As she sat at the piano she became aware of a figure, standing breathlessly in the shadows beyond the doorway of the room. There was a fair-haired, excited girl, with shining eyes. Her lips were parted in an incredulous half-smile. Her manner showed an almost desperate desire to speak. She stumbled hastily into the room and said, "I am a servant. I am afraid you think I am impudent. But I simply must know where you found that song. My grandmother has sung it to me when I was very small in our old home in Slavonia. I do not even remember the words but—oh, that melody!" As a matter of fact that girl, suddenly brought face to face with her childhood by a thread of music from the fingers of a chance guest in the house where she worked, was the person who finally helped Mrs. Botsford to assemble the rest of the words, by the aid of assiduous searching of her memory and a few scraps of almost unintelligible masses found in a battered box which had come with her, years before, to the United States.

There is the incident of a young girl, a factory worker who by night comes to one of the girls' clubs over which Mrs. Botsford indirectly presides. The girl spoke nothing but English, with scarcely any trace of Slav accent. It was one of the evenings when a part of the activity consisted in singing. The collection, which is now almost complete, was just under way, and there was a little tentative "trying over" at the piano. It was also a time when no chance of finding an additional phrase was too slim to try. How should one know what that slender girl was doing or thinking when, clear across the room, she caught a shower of notes which stirred something within her which even she did not understand? What ever occupied her at the moment she dropped, and in her excited remark was all the pent-up regret, formless until then but smoldering, doubtless, all the time, of long years. "Oh, that's the tune I know well, but you see I am of the third generation, and I have lost the old language. Could you teach me the words to it? My mother would be so glad, too!"

The songs, collected, will fill a long-evident need in the welfare centers and clubs which deal entirely with non-English-speaking people, whose confidence must be won as that of children must be won by the Americans with whom they have cast their future. The translations are done by such persons as Arthur Guiterman, Edwin Markham, Louis Untermeyer, John Drinkwater, an imposing array of men and women who have, with vision and a remarkable generosity, set about helping with this work. And who would not exchange some haunting group of Slavic folk songs, or Grecian or Polish for today's "popular ballads"?

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

First Regular Minister to Colombia
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of your journal my attention was called to a statement attributed to Mr. John Barrett to the effect that he was the first "regular" American Minister to Colombia after the separation of Panama. Mr. Barrett is either in error, or he has been misquoted. The records of the Department of State will show that I was the first American Minister to Colombia after the separation of Panama. And there was nothing "irregular" about my appointment, as I was named by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate on March 17, 1904. From Colombia I was appointed to Venezuela, and Mr. Barrett succeeded me in Colombia. This is a matter of explanation.

(Signed) W. W. RUSSELL,
American Minister.
Legation of the United States of America, Santo Domingo, May 18, 1921.

The Balalaika

The balalaika is not an entirely unknown instrument in England. The interest taken in all that relates to art, has enabled this variation of the ancient Persian tambour to find a welcome in London. It had a season of great success in the later nineties, after its revival in Russia. For centuries it had been neglected, but the great Russian musician, Andreev, saw in it the possibilities of it expressing the national music of his country and formed the first Balalaika Orchestra, which played before Nicholas the Second in 1898, and became the forerunner of the popularity of the instrument not only in Russia, but in other countries where it was played. Andreev's friend, Vladimoff, has formed in England the orchestra that bears the old name, but is composed of refugees who have succeeded in reaching England, mostly former officers and members of former noble families who have lost their possessions, and are dependent upon their own exertions for a living. Mr. Vladimoff formerly held a high position in the Imperial Diplomatic Service in Russia.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

UPRISING BARELY AVOIDED IN TANGIER

Intercession of Spanish Minister Prevents Outbreak. Following Indications of French and Native Hostility

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

TANGIER, Morocco—The public upheaval, following upon the feeling aroused among the Spanish population of Tangier that Spain had been insulted and its rights infringed by an alleged derisive demonstration from the French troops, had been averted. The French troops, who had been in the harbor, and the Sultan's authorities, acting under French direction, had wondrously averted some special fishing apparatus that had just been brought in, took more serious turns after the scene in the "little zoco" in the middle of the city when Alfonso Martinez addressed an excited crowd of Spaniards, not by any means attempting to minimize the Spanish grievances.

The danger of the situation was very evident. There seemed at one time to be some likelihood of a Franco-Spanish civil war, if so it might be termed. In this unsatisfactorily international Tangier. After the scene in the market place the crowd with a new impulse moved along to the Spanish Legation, and, arrived there, a commission was admitted to talk to the Minister, Francisco Serrat. Soon afterward the latter came out on to a balcony with Mr. Martinez who, speaking to the people, advised them to exert every effort toward the preservation of order, because the Minister was taking certain action of an imperative character, the result of which they must await with calmness.

Crowd Voices Protest

There were loud shouts of protest from the crowd at this suggestion that they should be calm. Some exclaimed that they ought not to wait another moment since the time for action had now come and the time for lifting the name of Spain high up to its proper place. As the situation looked rather worse every minute, and the populace were evidently bent on doing something, the Minister decided to address them, though he had hoped not to have been obliged to do so.

"Do you think that I also am not a Spaniard?" said Mr. Serrat. "I am not going to ask you to separate now, but that you should wait patiently a little longer, since a very little thing might occasion a sad calamity to us. It is I who should indicate the opportune moment, since the leadership here is vested in myself. If any of you thinks he has the capacity for directing them, come up here and I will get down. But meanwhile it is my business to direct and prevent us from going forward to a failure or that any disagreeable incidents should occur. I ask you this to preserve a little calm. The satisfaction given to us will be ample and clear as were the injuries and the insults. I am the most interested person in anything that may happen, and I promise you that this shall be so."

Troops' Arrival Promised

The crowd did not move, and the throng was now so great that it was impossible to conduct any sort of traffic through the main thoroughfares. Presently Mr. Martinez came out of the legation and said that, not having received up to that time any sort of satisfaction, the Minister had given the necessary orders that a detachment of Spanish troops should be sent along to Tangier from Regala. They must wait until these arrived, and see what line the question was taking then. So he thought they had better postpone their assembly until the following morning at 11 o'clock, and they might then decide definitely what they ought to do, with the assistance by that time of their troops.

Upon this the crowd peacefully dissolved, although there were a number of excited groups in the cafes and in the little zoco. Many Spaniards began to come in from Arzila and Larache to join themselves to the demonstrators in Tangier. Large numbers also determined to go out to the road from Regala, to await there the arrival of the Spanish troops that were said to have been sent for and to give them a rousing welcome. Many people were saying that the Tangier question was now at last going to be definitely settled.

Minister Congratulated

Later in the day various members of the Spanish colony presented themselves at the legation to offer their congratulations; and thanks to the minister, to whose energy it was agreed, was due the fact that a very serious struggle had not taken place that day in Tangier, seeing that determination of the people to rescue the almadraha from the possession of the Sultan's soldiers. For some time public feeling remained at a high pitch of excitement, but Mr. Serrat did his utmost to prevent any outbreak, and when it was seen that he was in close consultation with the English and French legations and with the representatives of the Sultan, and was fully determined to obtain proper satisfaction, something like calm began to be restored. At last, in the course of a long conference with the Naib of the Sultan, the affair was settled in a manner which was satisfactory to the Spanish colony. The Spanish troops were to be withdrawn from the almadraha, it was conceded that the latter had a perfect right to be where it was, and an indemnity for losses occasioned during this period, as it is put, of 1000 pesetas was offered.

So far as concerned the affair of the insults made to the Alfonso XIII by the men on board the French transport Abda, the French Minister gave the most ample explanations, and the

assurance that he would proceed in the matter with the greatest promptness. All this being so, orders were given that the troops which had been summoned to come along to Tangier from the Spanish military base at Regala, some 35 miles away, should return thereto. It appears that ultimately orders for this advance, a most serious step, were really given, although in the first place the announcement was made that the troops were moving when such was not the case and no instructions had been sent.

New European Problem Avoided

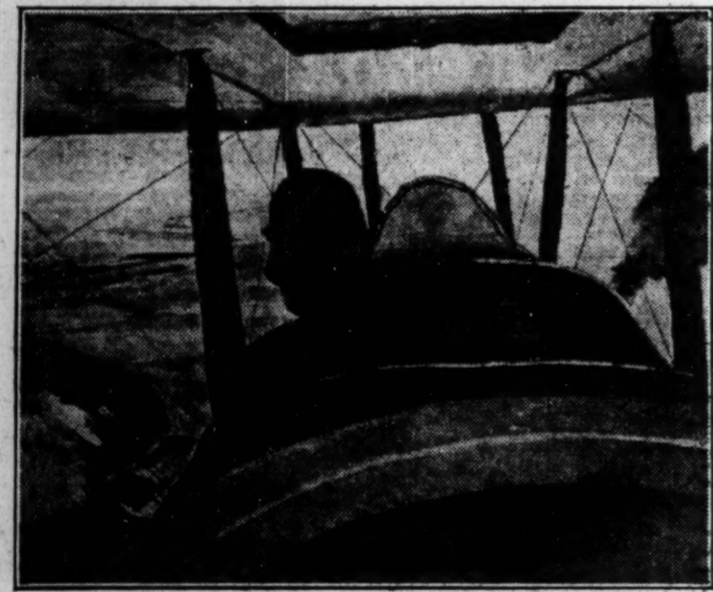
There is still some mystery in this matter, and there are different opinions as to whether it is or is not desirable that it should be cleared up. Madrid appears to profess to have been unacquainted with what was going on. The Spanish Minister did his best, and did it tactfully and successfully in extremely difficult circumstances, but it is not to be overlooked that he was acting under the strongest possible pressure from the entire indignant Spanish colony. But if those Spanish troops had come into Tangier, Europe would have had a new problem on hand that would, for the time being, have distracted its attention from the question of the German indemnity.

There are various newspapers, chiefly French and Spanish, published in Tangier, and the French journals have been very enterprising in printing the explanations of Paris concerning this affair, in which it is insisted again that the men on the deck of the Abda were cheering and not jeering at the other ship, which they thought was a French and not a Spanish warship. This so-called explanation is really too puerile, because the Abda men know all about the Alfonso XIII, and even if they had not done so they must have forgotten the difference between their beloved tricolor and the Spanish standard of yellow and scarlet for such a blunder to have been possible.

Subsequent Arrivals

In the meantime it is announced that a French squadron is just about to visit Tangier; it is also announced that a number of eminent officers in the Spanish Army, including General Bertrán, are just about to come into Tangier, which has not been regarded as a favorite resort of theirs, and rooms have been taken for them. Inevitably it is also announced that, of course, neither visit has the slightest relation to anything that has recently taken place.

Simultaneously with these other difficulties Spain in Tangier has been having trouble with the Sultan and his officials in regard to another and highly important matter the cable from Tangier to Larache, which she is laying. It has been stated in Paris, and the statement has been reproduced here, that this matter has been reproduced because Spain asked for and the Sultan thought fit to concede the necessary permission for the cable to be laid. In such circumstances the Spanish Minister has published a letter in the Spanish newspaper here, the "Porvenir," a title, by the way, which



"An Airman Approaching Babylon on the Euphrates," by Sidney W. Carline

means "the future," in which he says that Spain had no need to ask for any permission in this matter, but, following his usual policy of endeavoring to settle all such affairs in the most friendly manner, he had had a long conversation concerning it with the Naib, Muhammad Tasi.

This conversation had proved rather difficult, and its result was negative, and as the question seemed to be taking a rather unfortunate direction, and as he considered the authorization of the Sultan necessary, he consented that the Naib should ultimately give his formal "permission" in a purely local and personal capacity and upon his own responsibility and initiative, the operations for the laying of the cable being conducted in the meantime. They had been completed when the Naib sent a letter saying that the Sultan was very pleased to give permission for the laying of the cable. In conclusion, the Spanish Minister regretted that indiscretions on the part of others laid him under the necessity of departing from his usual reserve and stating the facts as thus set forth.

FAREWELL TO EXPLORER

PORTLAND, Maine—Donald E. MacMillan, prior to sailing north early in July on a two years' exploration trip to Baffin Land, will be given a farewell reception here by the Portland Rotary Club, on the evening of June 29. Gov. Percival P. Baxter, a classmate of the explorer, and interested with other Bowdoin College alumni in providing the schooner Bowdoin for the trip, will attend.

MESOPOTAMIA FROM THE AIR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Damascus is a city without a twilight: as the sun drops down night in an instant casts her dark mantle over all the city—dark, with a darkness comparable to that of Baghdad where, lying on the roof at night, in hours of wakefulness one gazes at the stars, so clearly marked in their black setting. Night after night the stars become one's book of solace; their presence is forced upon one with a persistence only comparable to that of the sun of day. The cloudless sky gives the greater and the lesser lights unremitting away; one can draw inspiration from them as the Chaldeans



"Washing Clothes in the Tigris, near Nineveh," by Sidney W. Carline

did of yore; they afford the only relief from the endless tedium of the desert. Here there is only space, and land, and water: one is in the face of the primal elements, it seems natural to find oneself in the land of the garden of Eden. Tradition has again chosen as good a site as one could wish, that is, if one does not look for an Elysian garden here in the days of their captivity as at Jerusalem in the days of their freedom.

He who stands on the excavated floor of Belshazzar's palace at Babylon steps in the footprints of Daniel himself. On each brick, hardly impaired by the passing of 3000 years, he can read, as he stoops, the king's name printed in relief. Outside he can follow the great paved ways, look into the ruined temples, and the private dwellings which housed at that time so many captives from Jerusalem. For those who might wish to know what manner of palace hall this was, in which Daniel once stood; and of which nothing but the floor remains, there is the palace at Cheshmeh built in the same style by the great Chosroes when he founded his Persian capital on the banks of the Tigris. The hall of this palace, like the arch of a gigantic bridge, is said to be the largest vaulted hall ever constructed. It stands in desolation in a great bend of the river.

There is a marked similarity in the manner of the downfall of this city of Nineveh and her rival Babylon; each relied on a great river for her protection and sustenance, and each was betrayed in the hour of need. In the case of Nineveh beset by her enemies, the desertion of the river, due to some perversion of nature, resulted in the complete disintegration of the Assyrian nation. The mighty unconquered walls can still be traced

beyond the interminable desert. The two rivers glisten as they wind their long way to the horizon, there to disappear into the unknown. The whole land looks as uninviting from above as it does from below, and it is with their flocks and their herds. Not one thinks of those who have from time immemorial traversed its surface with their flocks and their herds. No least among these was Abraham, whose home, Ur of the Chaldees, still remains as an isolated mound, hardly suggesting the highly cultured civilization, existing at that time, nor the religious discussions on monotheism and polytheism, which we are told, gave rise to his departure.

Judging from the innumerable relics that remain scattered over this vast land, it seems to have been as much a land of the Bible as the Holy Land

around three sides of the city, and along the fourth can be seen the old bed of the river. In the case of Babylon, we are told that the Euphrates was artificially diverted to admit the Medes into the city along the bed of the river. It now runs about a mile from the ruins of the city, through the middle of which it once flowed.

Flying over the Kurdish mountains which lie, ridge upon ridge, away to the Caspian, one gets some idea of the fastnesses through which the Median hordes poured onto the plains, from their capital at Ecbatana. Even at the present day the Kurdish tribesmen live practically beyond the hand of governments amid these roadless peaks, a veritable maze extending to the plateau of Persia.

By a curious perversion the imagination of the over-zealous has trans-

OPPOSITION TO PLAN FOR DANUBIAN PACT

Succession States Said to Be Unready to Yield Their International Status in Order to Free Austria of Its Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Former Emperor Charles' escape in Hungary, the growing seriousness of the Austrian economic situation, and the Tyrol plebiscite in favor of union with Germany have combined to redirect political attention to central Europe, and, in certain quarters, the idea of a Danubian Federation is being once again canvassed.

This solution, if solution it can be called, owes its existence on the one hand to the chaotic conditions existing in central Europe, and on the other hand to the politico-clerical movement in France, which seeks to restore a sort of Hapsburg monarchy under French influence as a counterweight against Germany, and simultaneously fortify the declining influence of the Roman Catholic church. This latter consideration is not often discussed in the press, but it is a very potent factor in the affairs of central Europe, since the Christian Socialists of Austria and Hungary, who form the bulwark of monarchism, or pro-Hapsburg activity, are Roman Catholics. It may be noted in passing that Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, is a Presbyterian.

Reasons for Opposition

The restoration of Charles in Hungary would have been the first important step toward the recreation of a Dual Monarchy, perhaps under the initial guise of a Danubian Federation. As such it would have been welcomed in certain circles, and it offers, when envisaged superficially, such a plausible solution for a vexed and menacing problem that it is interesting to examine why it is so violently opposed by what are known as the succession states.

Now there can be no doubt that, so far as the Slavs of Austria-Hungary were concerned the Dual Monarchy meant the domination of their race by the Germans and Hungarians. All the attempts made to create an Austria animated by sentiments of general and parallel justice in the monarchy, where, as a matter of fact, the Slavs were predominant, failed. They were forced under the dictatorship of two alien and unsympathetic races. Hence the constant movement toward disruption, and also, in a great measure, the war itself. During the 100 years prior to the conflict the several proposals of a federal solution were abandoned in favor of projects which called for the national independence of the downtrodden inhabitants of the Hapsburg Empire.

To these people, who have at this long last gained their freedom, any mention of a Danubian Federation conjures up visions of a return to a life of bondage from which they have just escaped. Nor are their predilections calmed when it is alleged that the federation proposed is of a merely economic character, calculated to abolish, or at least mitigate, the consequences of the sudden erection of customs and currency frontiers.

Individual Rights at Stake

Apart from a reminder that Bismarck evolved the German Empire from a mere customs alliance, it is pointed out that economics are a vital part of the life of a nation and that, even were this not so, they cannot be divorced from matters purely political and cultural. Economical or customs union would necessitate a uniform tariff for all the federated countries, and its enactment would involve the constitution of a common legislative body. Tariff legislation, again, would presuppose common conditions of manufacture, taxation, and a common

bank of issue. In short, there would be a sort of super-state, which would demand the surrender in some measure of the international status and independence of each country within the federation.

This the succession states regard as too heavy a price to pay for the pleasure of saving Austria, for that is what it amounts to. They object to sharing the prosperity due to their industry with other people who may not be so industrious—and the Austrian is notoriously an indolent man as compared, for example, with the Czech—and they believe, perhaps, above all, that the course would involve them in a loss of their newly gained sovereignty.

Means of Relief

In view of the strength of the feeling against federalism which is apparent in all the succession states save Austria and Hungary, it is obvious that the remedy must be sought apart from such a mere palliative as a Danubian Federation. That this is now recognized in western Europe is evident from Lord Curzon's recent statement in the House of Lords when he pointed to the conference which is to be held at Porto Rosa to deal with such questions of transport, customs and trade relations between Austria and the countries which formerly formed part of the territories of the Monarchy, as a possible papacea. The outcome of these deliberations, coupled with the system of commercial treaties which Dr. Edward Benes is concluding with the neighbors of Czechoslovakia, seems to offer the only immediate prospect of escape from the chaos.

Incidentally, there are indications that the neutral states of Europe as well as the Allies will agree to forgo their lien on Austria's assets for a term of years, and thus permit the flotation of an international loan to cover its financial necessities during the difficult period of reconstruction. In the meantime the British Government is doing its best to insure a continued and increasing supply of coal for the Austrian industries.

ULSTER LEAGUE PLANS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcement is made by James Ray, secretary of the Ulster League of North America, that his organization proposes to inaugurate a campaign of publicity to offset "the constant and oft-repeated misrepresentations of conditions in Ireland." Mr. Ray said that one of "the favorite falsehoods of the Sinn Féin, that Ireland has been grossly overtaxed, is the most ludicrous of all the myths yet circulated."

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PROGRESS MADE BY CONGRESS IN SPAIN

Transit Conference, Having Gained General Idea of Nations' Wants, Considers Question of Transit by Rail

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The International Conference on Transit and Communications came at last to the point when, plenary sessions having discovered the general sense of the delegates, their various difficulties and divergences, committees having then modified the originally proposed articles of the conventions, and there had been some further discussion in plenary session, it was possible to round off the labors of the assembly and put the finishing touches to the conventions. All things considered, the conference was coming through its ordeal much better than it expected and more satisfactorily than had appeared likely at the beginning. It had been obliged to abandon aims and theories of perfection, to realize limitations, and above all the limitations of war, of national jealousies and the extreme impulse that came from "material interests."

But, these formidable considerations apart, the conference, working in a commendable way, had reached many desirable formulae for international working and agreements, and laid down the basis of a new system. It was unpleasant to think that there was much uncertainty as to whether the system so prepared would be given full opportunity for exercise, but the conference always knew that it was even less omnipotent than its parent, the League of Nations, but that, like it, it might yet be an instrument for enormous good. The pessimists urged that it would have been infinitely less easy to pass all these articles, as they were passed, if it were the case that they would all become absolute binding international law at once and the nations would have to obey them whatever happened.

Railways Question

The proposed convention on railways and the facilities for international employment of the same came up first for judgment and possible amendment. Spain has been little forward in any of these discussions, for reasons stated early in the conference, and only now, at the tail end of things, as it were, did she assert herself upon any question with decision. She is in a delicate situation upon the matter of the gauge of her railways, which, as is generally known, is wider than that in general use on European systems, and here obviously was a hindrance to international interchange, and Spain is unwilling that her gauge should be changed. There are reasons of cost and economics against making such a change, and, bluntly, there are political reasons also.

In these final discussions there came up for consideration first the projected new railway from the French frontier at the Pyrenees to Algiers, this being part of the proposed short cut to the west coast of Africa, and the still shorter cut, as it were, to South America by that route, and it was announced that all the plans and surveys had been made for the new railway from the frontier to Madrid, and the remainder of the proposed route, through Toledo and Seville to Algiers, was now being surveyed. Then arose the question of the width of the tracks, and as above remarked, it was stated on behalf of Spain that difficulties existed for bringing her tracks into union with those of the rest of Europe, and there were reasons of an economic character which were contrary to the internationalization of the systems in this respect, Spain being unable to compromise herself and change her gauge.

Width of Gauges a Hindrance

Subsequently, in the final consideration of Article 3 of this convention, the matter came up again. This article set forth the necessity of adopting measures for facilitating the reciprocal utilization and the exchange of materials, and the Spanish delegate now came along with an amendment which was supported by the delegations of Finland, Portugal and France among others, the object of which was to safeguard the situation of Spain and other countries that might be similarly placed, which found it impossible to change the width of their gauges in order to make possible such an exchange of material as was contemplated and demanded by this article of the convention. It was agreed to refer the article back to a sub-committee to alter it in the sense thus expressed.

Article 4 had also to be sent back to a sub-committee, and when it returned in a modified form later it was approved unanimously and passed as the decision of the conference. It was entitled "Tariffs and Facilities for Transport," and is a section of some special interest. It sets forth that the concession of facilities for transport and the fixing of tariffs and their application ought not to be dependent upon the nationality of the travelers nor upon the status of the owners of the goods, nor upon their origin, nor the flag under which they were being carried, nor upon the status of the ownership of the ships that may have been or should be employed before or after the transit on the railways; and the transport charges should be made in accordance with the tariff legally in force. Differential tariffs might be established for interior import, export, and transit traffic, and combined rail and ship tariffs.

Points Immediately Obligatory

The same committee also gave its attention to the highly important Article 1, which referred to what were

called immediately obligatory points, and the sense of which was that in the absence of existing and in anticipation of special agreements, the high contracting parties should consider as obligatory the sense expressed in the discussions reflected in the previous article. To this the British delegate presented an amendment, which with certain small alterations was approved, the article then being entitled "Special Agreements," the modifications in it following upon those that had been made in Article 3. Article 5, dealing with administration and the working of the transit departments now established and the League of Nations, was passed.

At a later sitting a communication from the International Labor Bureau was received, asking that the conference should make provision for traveling by blind workers accompanied by attendants. The German delegate said such provision was already made in Germany, where dogs that acted as guides to such persons were allowed free into the trains. War consequences made this a more important matter than it would otherwise have been. The point was passed on to the permanent committee, and afterward the article dealing with the relations between the permanent committee and international offices already in existence was finally considered.

FRUITS OF LENIENT POLICY IN EGYPT

Outbreak at Tintah, Fourth During Present Ministry, Charged to Officials' Noninterference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The recent outbreak at Tintah, the fourth in order of Egypt's large towns, certainly created a difficult position for the new ministry, but whether the authorities have acted wisely still remains to be seen. According to the official communiqué the facts appear to be as follows: On Friday, April 29, a number of schoolboys, in the course of speech-making on political subjects at the Ahmad Mosque, began quarreling among each other, with the result that the Sheikh had to call the police to clear the mosque. Once outside, a possession was formed, and gained considerable proportions from the townspeople that the police attempts to disperse it met with no success. Stone-throwing appears to have commenced, and as the police force was very small, it was compelled to take refuge in the police headquarters. Finding themselves besieged, and after a hose had been tried without effect, the commandant ordered his men to fire into the air, but unfortunately two demonstrators were wounded as the result of the carelessness or disobedience of one of the men, who was in consequence promptly arrested. The Governor, Sub-Governor and several influential notables then appeared on the scene, but, failing to quiet the mob, they, too, had to take refuge in the police building, while the Governor's car was burned. As several attempts were made to set fire to the building, the police were obliged to fire on the crowd. It was not until Egyptian troops came from Cairo that the police were relieved and the crowds dispersed.

Political Agitation

Although the casualties from the firing are reported as being very light, considering the gravity of the outbreak, considerable agitation was set up by influential men in the Province, evidently mostly on political grounds as the demonstrators are understood to have been largely pro-Zaghloul and "consequently" opponents to the present ministry under Adly Pasha. Possibly through fear of further disturbances at a time when the popular temper appears to be uncertain, it was evidently deemed wiser to humor local sentiment. Thus an inquiry was opened by the procureur general, and the commandant was given leave prior to his being court-martialed.

While it may be premature to criticize the present government, acting, as it undoubtedly is, under many difficulties, it does seem disappointing that a ministry which contains some of the best elements in the country should, on its first testing-time, appear to exhibit those characteristics which have proved the greatest obstacles in the way of realizing proper self-government.

Official Laxity

The behavior of schoolboys, who can know nothing of politics, in fomenting this serious disturbance surely merits the strongest condemnation rather than condonation. The effect of submitting the commandant of police to court-martial, even though it be merely a formality, is already being felt in a loss of authority and prestige in the administrations. Thus, for instance, the director of an important trade school, an Egyptian, stated that he would rather apply for leave than continue to hear the growing insubordination of the pupils who know he lacks official backing, that political intrigue is going on and he cannot stop it, that intimidation and lawlessness are becoming more apparent, only that day one of his assistants having been threatened with a pupil armed with a bar of iron.

It is to be noted that the British authorities have had nothing to do with these developments. The tendency has been rather to interfere as little as possible in internal matters, and the result is becoming remarkably obvious.

OFFICIAL ECONOMY URGED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Warning that a public official has no more right to spend money than is not his than has a private citizen, Gov. Channing H. Cox, in a letter to the heads of the state departments, uses this hypothesis in urging strict economy in departmental expenditures in order that they may not exceed the appropriations granted by the General Court.

AUSTRALIAN STATE PASSENGER SERVICE

Commonwealth Government Is Adding Combination Cargo and Passenger Vessel to Its Line of Overseas Voyagers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England.—It was in June, 1916, that W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, founded the Commonwealth Government Line of steamers by purchasing 15 cargo boats with a total lifting power of 105,000 tons and at a cost of £2,052,654. These ships had already been in existence for periods varying between two and 18 years. One of the reasons for Mr. Hughes' dramatic coup was the great need of exporting the accumulated millions of tons of wheat, wool, meat, metals and other materials for which transport facilities were entirely lacking.

From the financial aspect the line has been the most successful of government enterprises. This result has been attained under the able direction of the general manager, H. B. G. Larkin. Up to now the steamers run by the line have been solely for cargo purpose; but a most important departure from this practice was inaugurated recently when Mrs. Storey, wife of the Premier of New South Wales, performed the launching ceremony of the Moreton Bay. This vessel is a magnificent passenger and cargo carrier of no less than 22,500 tons displacement, designed to carry 12,000 tons deadweight. Its engines will consist of two sets of double-reduction geared Parsons turbines. A large proportion of the cargo space will be insulated. This is an important point from the Australian meat trade aspect.

Ships of Large Type

In addition to her facilities for carrying cargo, the Moreton Bay will have accommodation for 700 third class passengers, and, as stated, will thus constitute the first Commonwealth Government Liner to carry passengers. This ship was built by Vickers at its famous Barrow Yard, and the firm is also constructing for the line two other vessels of similar class, the Jervis Bay and the Hobson's Bay, sister ships to the Moreton Bay. In addition to these three vessels Messrs. William Beardmore & Co. are building at Dalmuir two more, the Langs Bay and the Esperance Bay, which will be of the same large type as the Vickers ships. When all these vessels are completed and commissioned, the Commonwealth will possess a super-fleet of very fine cargo and passenger boats, which will sail between the mother country and far-away Australia.

As showing the indirect value of the line to Australia, Mr. Larkin, at the launching of the Moreton Bay, said that even now, before the new ships are completed, the fact that such a fleet was under construction had been of much greater advantage to Australia than most people realized. In fact it has meant that the country already enjoyed cheaper freights and better facilities than it would have done had these ships not been in the offing. He added that with these ships he was going to inaugurate a regular four-weekly service between the United Kingdom and Australia, via the Suez Canal, and

that it was hoped this service would be in full swing by the end of the year. He concluded by saying, "I will, I think, not only be an acquisition, but will fill an absolute necessity in the trade."

New Epoch Is Marked

There is no question that the launching and trading of these vessels will mark an important epoch not only in Anglo-Australian trade, but in the general history of government enterprises. There are arguments for and against the entering of the Commonwealth into competition with the great passenger lines already in existence, and in Australia itself there are adherents to both views. It has effectively been argued, however, that the policy of creating a state line of steamers to carry passengers can be justified in the example of state railways is agreed to. In Australia the railways have, of course, long been under government administration, and the control of passenger steamers would almost follow as a natural corollary.

Sir James McKechie, a director of Vickers, Ltd., at the launch, attributed the plan of building these new passenger boats to Mr. Hughes. "The Moreton Bay," he said, "embodies in very special degree the requirements of the exporters of both Australia and Great Britain. Her beauty of line and graceful exterior cannot fail to be greatly admired; but her more practical advantages are the possession of good speed, passenger accommodation of the most comfortable type, and the most modern and up-to-date safety appliances."

Evidence of Cooperation

"The combination of these advantages could only have been achieved by a close and sympathetic cooperation between the owners and builders, and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Larkin, the general manager of the line, for what he has accomplished in this direction. His unique knowledge of Australian affairs and shipping matters, and his very able and practical guidance, which is always at the disposal of his staff, has resulted in a vessel of which the Commonwealth Line has every reason to be proud. Safety, comfort, earning power, and economy have been the guiding points on which the specification has been prepared, and I venture to suggest that no vessel which has ever been launched from these works has possessed these general features in more comprehensive form."

"The Moreton Bay is the first complete ship the Vickers Company has launched for the Commonwealth Government, but the company's engineering productions are not unknown in the Commonwealth, for the machinery of H. M. A. S. Brisbane, Australia's first cruiser, was made in these works in 1911. And, since the war, the romance of air flight provided another bond of union between Vickers, Ltd., and the great Commonwealth, when Sir Ross Smith, flying a Vickers aeroplane, safely and successfully traversed the great distance separating Britain from Australia. I trust that the ties of business and enterprise which have linked the great overseas continent with the homeland will be strengthened by the operations of these new steamers."

Mr. Hughes' plan of a Commonwealth Line of cargo steamers was a bold one, and the extension of the plan to include passenger-carrying vessels, on a large scale, and possibly the carrying of His Majesty's mails, is bolder still, but under the able guidance of Mr. Larkin the scheme is likely to meet with every success.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA AT TURNING POINT

Constitution for British India Inaugurated at Delhi—Lord Chelmsford and Duke of Connaught in Attendance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India.—The new Constitution for British India was inaugurated by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, the speeches made by the retiring Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, and by the Duke himself being appropriate and adequate to the great occasion. Lord Chelmsford recited the interesting chapter of moving events which had brought the peoples of India to that turning point in their political history. The Duke, in his turn, reminded his distinguished audience, composed of both chambers of the Indian Legislature, that there was no royal road to political success, that the hard conditions by which alone it could be won were really the same in every country, and that a long apprenticeship in public work and the widespread diffusion of education among the common people were essential.

Had the Duke sat down at the end of his constitutional argument, every one would have recognized that his speech would take rank with many more typical, dignified, and appropriate public utterances on ceremonial occasions. But suddenly, at what appeared to be the end of his speech, he threw aside the formal phrase and frigid tones of ceremony and spoke the last few words of his speech straight from the heart.

Informal Conclusion

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have finished my part in today's official proceedings. May I claim your patience and forbearance while I say a few words of a personal nature? Since I landed I have felt around me bitterness and estrangement between those who have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India. I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty, the King-Emperor, at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab. No one can deplore those events more intensely than I do myself."

"I have reached a time of life when I most desire to heal wounds and to reunite those who have been disunited. In the new capital, inaugurating a new Constitution, I am moved to make you a personal appeal, put in the simple words that come from my heart, not to be coldly and critically interpreted. "My experience tells me that misunderstandings usually mean mistakes on either side. As an old friend of India, I appeal to you all, British and Indians, to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive, and to join hands and to work together to realize the hopes that arise from today."

Instant Effect Obtained

The unpremeditated expression of sincere feeling is always better politics than the most crafty tactics. The Duke's words had an instant effect. By striking the deep human note at the close of a great constitutional ceremony, he arrested the attention of his hearers and forced them as nothing else could have done to face the real problem presented by the new Constitution. That problem is summed up in the

question: Are the British and Indian peoples prepared to cooperate together to prove to the world that peoples and nations of different color, race and creed can come together and live in harmony within one vast common allegiance? It is in India today that the foundation of the British Commonwealth stand firmer than ever, but the world will have living proof of the possibility of establishing a League of Nations.

The political conditions in which India embarked on the latest stage of her constitutional history were not by any means too favorable. The circumstances to which the Duke referred in the words quoted above are well known to the whole civilized world. The ferment created by the war found expression in India in various forms of political unrest, in which the active awakening of Indian nationalism, combined with external causes of trouble, such as the Treaty of Sevres, were the principal factors.

Not Yet a Nation

Previous agitations in India have usually touched one province or one class of the population at a time. Even what is called the Indian Mutiny was in no sense a national movement; but the war and other influences have created a situation in which one may speak with truth of national feeling in India for the first time. Let it not be supposed that India is as yet a nation; she has a long and hilly road to travel before she reaches that historic state; but the political observer cannot fail to notice signs in recent events which show that national feeling is at work from Cape Comorin to Peshawar.

The climax in the unrest was reached in the spring of 1919 and is known by the significant name of Amritsar. It was to those occurrences, and to the well-nigh disastrous consequences that flowed from them, that the Duke referred when he spoke of the shadow lengthening over the fair face of India. Under that very shadow, and under a sky heavy with the clouds of economic depression, fate has decreed that the new constitution should be launched.

Circumstances could hardly have been less favorable, and the inevitable consequence was that during the elections held last November and December and, indeed, right up to the moment when the legislature assembled in Delhi for its first session, there were few men who dared to be sanguine about the prospect.

CAPTAIN J. R. WHITE IS SENT TO PRISON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Two months' imprisonment was the sentence pronounced by the Sheriff of Edinburgh on Capt. J. R. White for a speech he made recently at a meeting of the unemployed at East Meadows. Mrs. Euphemia McDonald, who was associated with him, got three weeks' imprisonment.

Defending himself Captain White said he stood for Christian revolution and that he considered capitalism to be organized greed and hypocrisy. He always advocated peaceful methods to those who represented progress and justice. At the meeting he had stated that the reservists were being called up to help the government in the coal strike, in order to club workers back to work on the government's terms. Captain White's speech created so much applause that a threat was made to clear the court.

This social reformer is the son of the former Field Marshal Sir George White, of Ladysmith fame, who disinherited him because of his "advanced" views. Captain White has had several experiences of jail life, and even of hunger striking, but those who know him best know full well that no such petty punishments will succeed in shaking his faith in the doctrines he advocates, which, as nearly as possible, may be described as those of Tolstoy.

NEW TAXES ASKED TO MEET CUBAN NEEDS

HAVANA, Cuba.—New taxes to raise \$32,000,000 needed by the government to pay the high cost of living allowances of federal employees during the fiscal year beginning July 1, are asked by President Alfredo Zayas in a message sent to Congress.

All federal, provincial and municipal employees in Cuba and officers and men of the army and navy have been receiving these allowances since July 1, 1920, when special taxes to secure the necessary revenue were laid. The President proposed the abolition of the allowances as an alternative proposition.

One of the taxes, which formerly raised the greater part of the revenue, was an extraordinary assessment on sugar. Since the collapse of the sugar market, the message said, this source of revenue has virtually disappeared.

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ARMY AIR SERVICE
OFFICIAL FRICTION

Request Made That Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell Be Relieved of Duties in Department in Which He Is Prominent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Serious friction has developed in the highest ranks of the air service of the United States Army on the very eve of the great testing experiments scheduled to take place off the Virginia Capes on June 21, when the effectiveness of high explosive bombs dropped from army aeroplanes on sea-going war vessels will be tried out on a major scale.

It became known yesterday that Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Army Air Service, had made recommendations to the proper authorities asking that Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief, be relieved of his duties in the air service branch of the army establishment.

The recommendations of Major-General Menoher regarding his aid went to the Chief of Staff, Peyton C. March. It was indicated yesterday that John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, would take personal charge of the matter, and would render the ultimate decision as to whether Brigadier-General Mitchell is to be disposed of as requested by his immediate superior. General Mitchell is a strong supporter of a unified air service.

Differences of a Serious Character.

Secretary Weeks said he did not want to exaggerate the friction in the air service that he would do all he could to iron out whatever differences exist. It is known, however, that the differences between General Menoher and Brigadier-General Mitchell are of a serious character, involving questions of larger policies.

Another cause of friction has been the fact that Brigadier-General Mitchell, through his faith in the future of airplane development, was charged with overstepping at times boundaries of interdepartmental routine, when he, for instance, dared Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, to test his faith in the battleship in actual combat with air-squadrons. General Menoher felt apparently that General Mitchell "was getting him in bad" with other branches of the service.

But there are differences of policies and there is a clash of personalities. General Mitchell has practical charge of all the plans for the forthcoming tests. To his driving force and his faith in the air is attributed largely the launching of the project.

Personal Inquiry by Secretary Weeks

Because of his experience as a pilot and the leadership he assumed in the campaign of airplane development and the unification of the air service as a means of defense and offense for the United States, General Mitchell has come to figure more prominently in the public eye than his immediate superior. That the request for his relief from his present post should come just as the plans for the bombing tests are about to be completed is perhaps significant.

Neither General Menoher nor General Mitchell would discuss the friction yesterday. Secretary Weeks said he had not seen the letter embodying the Menoher recommendations, but added that he was informed as to its contents and that he would conduct a personal inquiry before action was taken. His first course, the Secretary of War said, will be to try to iron out the differences in the air service department of the army.

Even should General Mitchell be removed ultimately, it is considered unlikely that any steps in this direction will be taken until after the Army-Navy tests, as it would be manifestly unfair to get rid at this moment of the officer who was to lead the air squadron and in whom the army pilots have the greatest faith.

General Mitchell's Career

General Mitchell's whole career in the army has been of the fighting variety. He enlisted as a private in a Wisconsin regiment in the Spanish-American War in 1898. He was promoted to be a lieutenant for gallantry in action and won his place in the regular army by examination when the war was over. He succeeded in taking enough time from his duties to graduate with honors from the Literary Department of George Washington University in 1899. He was a "distinguished graduate" of the Army School of the Line in 1908 and of the Army Staff College in 1909. He was a flying officer before the United States entered the world war and commanded a flying force—flying his own plane—in several battles in France. He received not only the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery, but the Distinguished Service Medal, which is given only for meritorious invention.

Officers Reduced in Rank

Because of previous incidents with regard to officers who had gone counter to the high command of the army, the outcome in the case of General Mitchell is charged with public interest. It will be remembered that Col. William M. Kenley, who rose to the rank of major-general, and was the first chief of the air service in France, after the armistice went before Congress and urged the separation of the air service from the army and the navy. At this time he was head of the air service. He was almost immediately relieved of his command, set back to his regular rank as colonel and assigned to recruiting duty in the office of the adjutant-general. He asked for retirement from the service.

Another officer who has advocated the creation of a separate air service was Mason M. Patrick, who, holding the rank of major-general, commanded the air service in France as General Kenley's successor. He served until the expeditionary forces came home. He was reduced to the rank of colonel and is now personnel officer in the office of the chief of engineers.

WOOLWINE ATTACK
DECLARED FUTILE

Senator Brown Calls District Attorney's Questions a "Smoke Screen" of Clumsy Construction to Justify Himself

LOS ANGELES, California.—Questions propounded by Thomas L. Woolwine, district attorney for Los Angeles County, in a recent attack on Christian Science, are declared by William E. Brown, former state senator, who was challenged to answer them, to constitute a futile attempt to justify himself. Mr. Brown, in a letter to the editor of the Los Angeles Evening Express, contends that Mr. Woolwine is not acting in good faith or in a proper manner, but takes the opportunity to state publicly his view of the attitude of Christian Scientists in regard to civic duties. His letter is as follows:

Editor Evening Express.—Dear Sir: In your issue of Saturday appears an attack upon Christian Science by the prosecuting attorney of this county which indicates in no mistaken manner that this misguided official has taken unto himself the duties of law interpreter, judge and jury.

His attack upon the religion of a large and reputable class of our citizens is a futile attempt to justify himself and is but a "smoke screen" of clumsy construction.

The prosecuting attorney misquotes the law which he thinks confers authority upon him to launch forth in a campaign of persecuting propaganda. He omits the modifying clause which reads "without lawful excuse." The intent of the law is clearly shown, namely: That the child shall be provided with efficient care and treatment within the law.

It is well known to all that the laws of this State recognize healing by prayer and that the United States Supreme Court has upheld this recognition. The prosecuting attorney is well aware of these facts, as he personally aided this court in arriving at its conclusion, and it is hardly within his province to declare that there is no efficacy in healing by prayer.

While the prosecuting attorney is not propounding his questions in good faith, nor in a proper manner, I am glad of this opportunity to publicly state the attitude of Christian Scientists in regard to civic duties.

As far as public health is concerned, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes upon page 320 of her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany":

"Whatever changes come to this century or to any epoch, we may safely submit to the providence of God, to common justice, to the maintenance of individual rights, and to governmental usages. This statement should be so interpreted as to apply, on the basis of Christian Science, to the reporting of a contagious case to the proper authorities when the law so requires."

"I believe in obeying the laws of the land. I practice and teach this obedience, since justice is the moral significance of law."

Christian Scientists are law-abiding citizens in all respects, and are particularly careful in obeying regulations in regard to quarantine, sanitation and isolation. As an illustration of this, my office obtains regularly from the state board of health a list of reportable diseases, a copy of which is sent to all Christian Science practitioners, calling their attention to the necessity of its strict observance.

As far as remuneration is concerned, the Christian Science practitioners receive a reasonable fee for their services, just as the clergyman does for preaching and praying for his people, and the physician for ministering to his patients.

In the last analysis it is achievement that determines the worth of any doctrine or theory, and the results of Christian Science are well known, or can be obtained easily by any sincere seeker. When a parent chooses to provide Christian Science treatment for his child it is usually because he has experienced or known of benefits received from that method and desires to give his child the advantage of the best care he knows.

It is absurd for the prosecuting attorney to assume that a state law is a better child protector than is the loving responsibility of the parent. Today all over the world multitudes of erstwhile sufferers from disease, slaves to debasing appetites and servants of sin are rejoicing in their freedom gained from Christian Science, and in many cases this redemption has come when all material aids had failed and physicians had pronounced their cases hopeless.

This vast army of people have not only been transformed into healthful, happy and law-abiding citizens, but also into consecrated followers of Christ. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Townsend's
Purest Dairy Products

Best for Baby—Best for You

Telephone West 5787-5800
CINCINNATI, O.FARMERS WANT NO
CLASS LEGISLATION

Common Good Their Purpose, Illinois Bankers Are Told—Grain Marketing Plan Meeting Favor—No Arbitrary Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—That the farmers of the country desire no class legislation which will give them special privileges but only that which is for the common good was the declaration made by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, addressing the thirty-first annual convention of the Illinois Bankers Association here yesterday. Mr. Howard told of the favor with which the grain marketing plan of the farmer is being met by bankers in the west and denied that there is any element of arbitrary price fixing in the plan or in the thought of the farmer, or any movement toward any limitation of production.

"I want to repeat and insist that the only interest which concerns us today as American citizens is that which is the greatest interest of us all," said Mr. Howard. "The farmers of the country are opposed to special interests or their development."

No Business Too Big
"We hear much talk and discussion of big business. No business is too big if it best serves the welfare of the whole people. I stand before you with no small degree of pride, as a representative of the biggest business of all—American agriculture. But I regret the sentiments of some classes other than farmers and the demands of some classes of farmers—that the farmer is entitled to special legislation or favors."

"Class conscience not only should but must be, totally eliminated. The farmers, as a class, ask no special favors, nor would they accept the same if granted. We are not seeking a national agricultural policy, nor a place in public affairs which is out of setting with the best interests of all. We do contend that there should be and must be a recognition by all classes of a community of interests which has not heretofore been fully considered. In that community of interest the farmer, as the basic producer, must be recognized in proper relationship with the transporter, the manufacturer, the laborer, the distributor or the financier. As soon as all our various interests are properly articulated and harmonized, and not till then, will we all proceed merrily on our way."

Cooperative Steps Favored
"The growth of the cooperative sentiment among farmers is worth your most careful attention. There are several factors entering into it which are responsible for the rapidly increasing sentiment in its favor. It has proved a success in this country wherever the cooperative movement has been sanely established and conducted upon sound business principles."

"The failures in the past have been due principally to mismanagement, but the farmer has learned that he is not himself a merchant but a producer and that he must, if he is successful in his cooperative marketing, employ men to attend to the details of his business who are expert in their respective lines. With this lesson learned, future failures will be very materially lessened."

Costs Less; Profits More
"By shortening the route from the producer to the consumer, the costs of marketing which the farmer must bear have been lessened and the farmer's profits thereby increased. The farmer feels that that which he produces through his long hours of labor is his own and he has a right to dispose of it in whatever way he desires and if his desire runs toward his own selling organization, he expects the right to thus dispose of his product to be accepted and acknowledged."

"The success of more than 20 commodity cooperative marketing concerns on the Pacific coast is unquestionable, and bankers from that region give unanimous testimony that their deposits immediately increased with the organization of these cooperative associations. The banker has profited from them as much as the farmer."

O'CALLAGHAN FACTS WITHHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Definite information regarding the whereabouts and plans of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, has been furnished to the Department of Labor by his attorneys, Assistant Secretary Henning said yesterday, but "in the interest of justice," the department is bound to keep it private. "No one will complain," Mr. Henning said, "when the facts in the case are made known."

NEGLECT CHARGED

IN COMBINE CASES

Attorney for Lockwood Committee in New York Says Federal Authorities Have Failed to Prosecute Alleged Conspirators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Samuel Untermyer, counsel, made yesterday's session of the Lockwood committee significant by criticizing the federal authorities for what he said was their failure to prosecute the combinations whose activities have tied up building operations, and by a request that the state insurance department cooperate with the committee in investigating the activities of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, as the result of testimony given by Forest F. Dryden, president. William B. Haywood, special United States District Attorney, was instructed yesterday by Attorney-General Daugherty to give the committee full cooperation.

"There were more than 20 nationwide criminal conspiracies uncovered by this committee upon which no action has been taken by the federal authorities," he said.

"It is seven months or more since I first called attention of the Attorney-General of the United States to the situation and asked for cooperation. We received plenty of promises but no cooperation. It is about six months since we turned over to the federal authorities all the evidence in connection with the cement manufacturers, the iron erectors, steel companies, and the white lead companies."

"There has been an indictment in the case of the cement company, but none of the indicted people, among the biggest in the country, have yet been brought to trial. I understand that the authorities are still preparing the case. With all due respect, the case was already prepared; it should have been brought to trial."

"With respect to the iron erectors, involving some of the biggest steel people in the United States, my information is that that case was put before the grand jury in a most extraordinary fashion. Certain of the defendants were allowed to testify before the grand jury, which I believe is without precedent—at least I have not heard of any precedent in the federal courts—and as a result no indictment was found. We think it should be put before the grand jury in the ordinary way in which other offenders are treated."

The Equitable Office Building Association was required to produce its leases in the Equitable Building since 1915, so that percentage of increases may be revealed.

Mr. Untermyer has shown that the Prudential Insurance Company has not loaned more than 3½ per cent of its assets upon mortgages in this city, although it does more than 22 per cent of its business here, and he failed to get Forest F. Dryden, president, to promise to raise the amount of the company's really loans here. The company has put aside \$1,000,000 for the housing situation. Its policies in this State aggregate \$229,000,000.

Mr. Dryden said he could not see any impropriety in his owning large blocks of stock in a bank in which his company carries its vast deposits and thus profiting on what the bank earns on those deposits.

ADMISSION SOUGHT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A committee has been appointed by representatives of Boston Italian societies to wait upon congressmen in Washington to urge special action admitting several hundred Italians held in Boston harbor because their number exceeds the month's quota allowed under the emergency immigration act.

LEGION LEADER PASSES AWAY

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Frederick W. Galbraith Jr., of Cincinnati, national commander of the American Legion, was killed and two other officers of the Legion were injured yesterday, when the automobile in which they were riding to catch a train went over an embankment at a curve in the road.

Summer Vacation

Before going away for the summer, consign your damaged jewelry or silverware to our care, and have it repaired and refinished during your absence.

By so doing, you obviate the necessity of caring for your jewelry while you are away, and it will be waiting for you in the Fall when you return.

The Oskamp Jewelry Company

Goldsmiths Silversmiths

41-43 Fourth Street, East

CINCINNATI OHIO

IMMIGRATION LAW
GRIPS ARMENIANS

On Being Excluded From United States, They Cannot, Like the People of Other Nations, Return to Former Home in Safety

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NEW YORK, New York.—If the United States Government should champion morally the complete independence of Armenia, or even safeguard Armenia from the rapacity of the Allies—the question of Armenian immigration would be automatically solved.

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The price rated "f. o. b. shipping point" will be from \$80 to \$90 per ton, according to quality. Prices already have been offered by eastern buyers for Alicante in carload lots of \$100 to \$105 per ton, it is stated. Some commission men hold that the price is too high, taking into account the reduced purchasing power of the people. The growers, however, claim that with reduced crops, the great demand, and California producing 90 per cent of the grapes of the country, the price will be met. It is stated that there are 275,000 tons of grapes in this year's crop, valued approximately at \$20,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN'S VIEW
ON DRY LAW RESULTS
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NEW YORK, New York.—Australia will have eliminated the liquor traffic completely within 10 or 20 years, in the opinion of Herbert Hoare, a real estate man of Ipswich, Queensland, who was seen at the Anti-Saloon League offices recently. Mr. Hoare said that he was surprised to find so little evidence of bootlegging in this city, also that he had traveled for six weeks in western states before he saw an intoxicated man. On a recent visit to the central police court in Chicago one Monday morning he found only 13 persons charged with drunkenness, whereas, in the Sydney police court just before he left, Australia the police magistrate dealt with 56 such cases in 15 minutes. He was inclined to think that Americans did not know what a good thing they had in prohibition.

FORD RAILWAY WAGE FIXED
DETROIT, Michigan.—A minimum wage scale of \$6 a day for employees of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad will become effective July 1, it was announced yesterday by Henry Ford, who recently acquired the road. On the same date, he added, the road will be operated only on six days a week, traffic from 6 p. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. Monday being restricted to the minimum required in the movement of milk trains. Mr. Ford said he was endeavoring to put the railroad on a "factory basis," adding that 8-hour shifts for employees was contemplated.

TULSA RIOT JURY NAMED
TULSA, Oklahoma.—Twelve men tentatively accepted as jurors were in the box yesterday, and it was expected to complete selection of a special grand jury to investigate the race riot here last week. Attorney-General Freeling said that 150 to 200 witnesses would be summoned.

There's a New Satisfaction
In Storekeeping for Us
In Shopping for You

The days of uncertainty have passed by.
The days of confidence are here again.

Prices are reasonable and fair on practically all lines of goods.

We, as merchants, may now buy goods with assurance that prices can't go lower.

And you can come here and make your purchases knowing that the price you paid is stable.

That is the kind of storekeeping we like—the kind that means so much more satisfaction to you.

The Mabley and Carew Co.
CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE FOUNDED 1877

FIFTH AT RACE
CINCINNATI

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TAILORED SUITS, COATS, CAPES, DOLMANS, GOWNS, DRESSES, MILLINERY, BLOUSES AND FURS

French and American fashions in Exclusive Styles for every season and Accessories for every requirement of Dress

Cincinnati's Great Women's and Misses' Specialty Store

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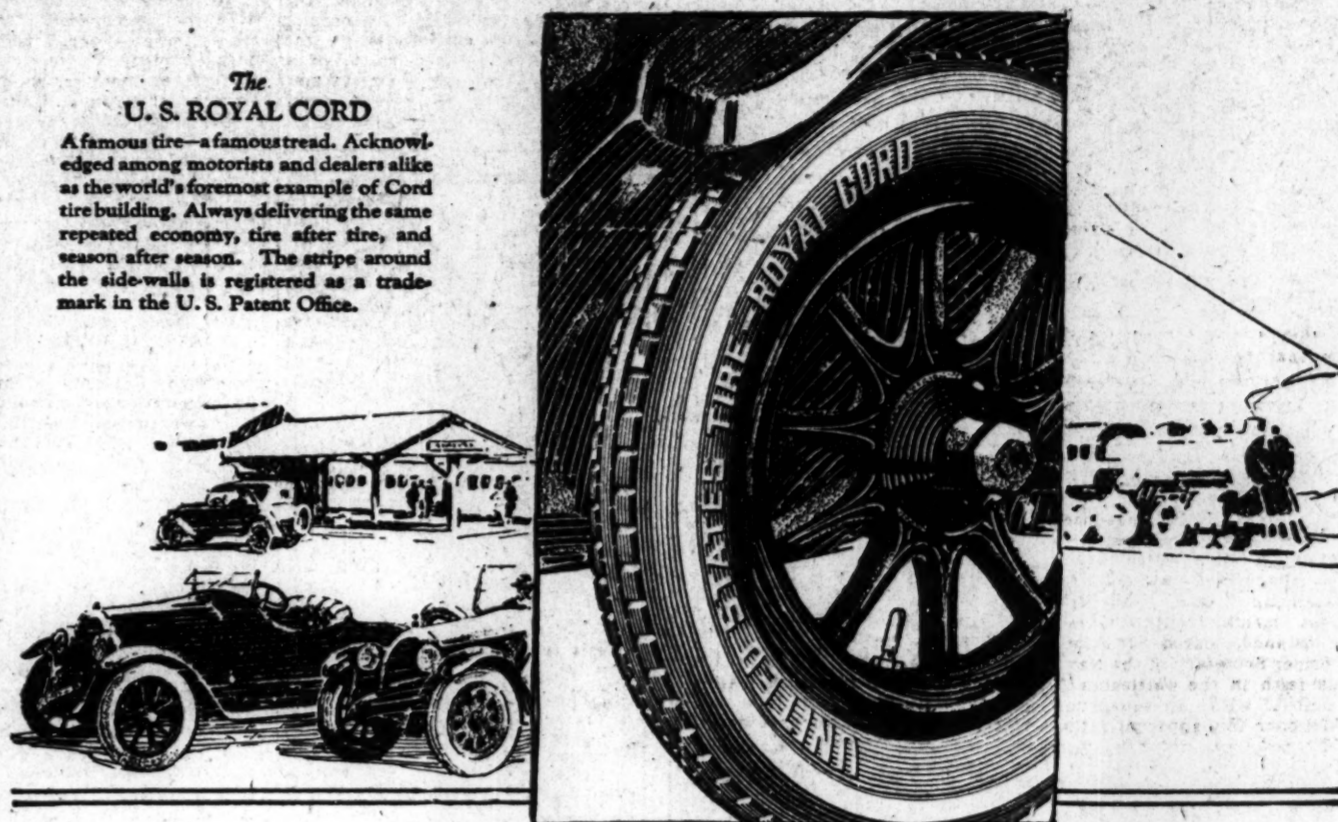
question will continue to be vexatious for the United States. If the causes of emigration such as persecution, intolerance and exploitation, are removed, people will gladly remain in their native lands. At the close of the war, when the prospects of Armenian independence seemed bright, many Armenians left the United States Government to champion morally the complete independence of Armenia—or even to safeguard Armenia from the rapacity of the Allies—the question of Armenian immigration would be automatically solved."

GRAPE PRICES IN
CALIFORNIA INCREASESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
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AUSTRALIAN'S VIEW
ON DRY LAW RESULTS
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Boston



Big discounts befuddle no one *except* the man who talks them

MOST of the retail successes that we are proudest of in this country have been built up on the best standard merchandise at a fair price.

Today the truth of experience is making itself felt in the tire trade as in everything else.

The *quality instinct* in the American public is bearing weight.

As it always does.

**On May 1st, 1921,
there were 36% more
dealers selling United
States Royal Cord
Tires than a year ago.**

There might be a number of reasons why. Reputation. De-

mand. Quality. Square-dealing. Stable policy.

All these count of course. But of greater importance just now is the dealers' repudiation of "discount" methods of doing business.

These men are reading the public mind. They are no longer willing merely to sell "discounts"—"so much off on this tire, so much off on that."

They are selling a tire *service*—a tangible, *par* quality tire at a *net* price

that more often than not delivers in excess of what is charged for it.

The leadership of the U. S. Royal Cord Tire cannot be explained on its physical qualities alone.

**You cannot separate it
from the *policy* behind it.**

A policy insistent on quality first—on sound merchandising as against temporary appeal—on a reality of tire worth instead of an unreality of discount talk.

The outstanding reason, perhaps, why so many thousands of car owners measure all other tires by U. S. Royal Cords as *the* standard tire to go by.

*As people say
everywhere*

United States Tires are Good Tires

United States Tires
United States  Rubber Company

Tire Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK

THE ANNEX

New York



WORLDWIDE reputations have been made upon a single, delicious dish. In acquiring THE ANNEX, formerly the Martinique, Hotel McAlpin prefers to establish its reputation upon the cuisine as a whole.

THE ANNEX endeavors to offer many things in a highly perfected degree. Among them, china, linen and silver service that is attractive. A courteous deli-moving dining room staff and restaurants that are pleasant places.

Under the direction of L. M. Boomer
Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33rd Street and Broadway

NEW YORK

Pershing Square

Under the Direction of
JOHN McE, BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and business of 19th century hotel life were centered in Pershing Square, New York. Since then, it has been a place of comfort, convenience and pleasure secured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

The Baltimore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore
Grand Central Terminal

The Belmont
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel
A short block from the Station

The Ansonia
Broadway at 73rd St.

In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

First Link in the Chain
of Knott Hotels
N. E. SULLIVAN
Manager
HOTEL

53 Washington
Square
Park South
(Where Fifth Ave. Begins)
NEW YORK

Noted for its excellent
cuisine and homelike atmosphere.

Special attention given to
women travelling alone. Our
automobile meets all steamers,
also trains, on notification,
free of charge.

RATES
EUROPEAN PLAN—Single, \$1 per day
and up. Double \$2 per day and up.
AMERICAN PLAN—Single, \$2 per day
and up. Double \$4 per day and up.
The above rates include bath.

Our Specialty
Making you glad you stopped
at the
Van Rensselaer Hotel
6th Ave. and 11th St.
New York City.

Where a high type of service supplemented
by most reasonable rates
makes you a fast friend of this hotel.
Accessible to everywhere of
importance.
Direction of The Knotts.

Hotel Bristol
122-124 West 49th Street
122-124 West 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY

**Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort**
Homelike surroundings in the center of
New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Webster
(Near Fifth Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK

Directly in the fashionable club
and shopping section.
NEAR TO 50 THEATRES
AT TIMES SQUARE.
A high-class hotel patronized by
those desiring the best accommodations
at moderate cost.
JOHN F. TOLSON, Mgr.

**Harmonious
Surroundings**
Only a minute from New York's
great Wholesale Center, yet sufficiently
removed to insure quiet, restful sleep.
You'll feel at home in our American
Plan Dining Room—rates \$4.50 and up.
European Plan, \$1.50 and up.

Hotel Irving
26 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.
KNOTT Management.
John Harris, Manager.

Hotel Endicott
81st Street and Columbus Ave.,
New York City
One Block From Central Park.
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two
\$25 to \$30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

Lake George Village
The center of the great macadam road
system of the North. Site of the old
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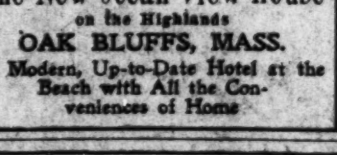


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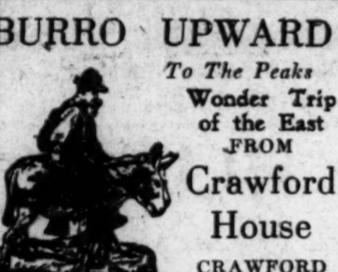


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Near Public Library, Back Bay Churches and but ten-minute walk to shopping, business and theatre districts and near Back Bay Stations.

Rates 25 per day up.

Elmwood by the Merrimac
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A quiet old stage tavern, strictly modernized; electricity, tel., etc., where one may see quaint old furnishings and rustic surroundings and still enjoy the comforts of an up-to-date hotel.

10 Miles from Concord over Good State Road on the Direct Road to White Mt.

Automobile Parties Catered to
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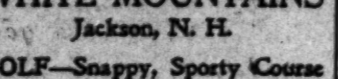
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Hotel Grand View
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Golf, Tennis and Croquet.
GOOD HOME COOKING.


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ESTABLISHED 1911



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BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.



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2 COURSES—27 HOLES
ALL MOTOR ROADS LEAD TO BRETTON WOODS

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OPEN JUNE 15—CLOSES OCTOBER 1
C. J. MURPHY, Manager

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For information, NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE
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Empire Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

Maplewood Hotel
AND COTTAGE COLONY
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.




Open June to October
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE

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GREYSTONE LODGE
OPEN JUNE 17
ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Elevation 1500 Feet



FRED T. ORBAN, Manager

A modern hotel. Milk, small fruits and fresh vegetables from our own farm. Steam heat, electric light, Golf, Tennis. Improved auto approach from north. Booklets.

Very Desirable for Week-End Guests

Springfield
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Splendid Shops, Theatres, etc. etc.

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Charming homelike atmosphere
Convenient for social or business requirements.

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The Willard
Open all year—
Rooms with bath—
Week-end parties
entertained to.



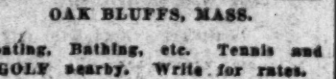
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Mr. M. E. WILLARD

The New Ocean View House
on the Highlands
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A Modern, Up-to-Date Hotel at the Beach with All the Conveniences of Home.

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Special rates for June and after Sept. 15.
CHAS. G. HUTTON, Prop.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

OILS STILL ABOVE
THE PRE-WAR PRICE

Heavy Surplus Has Brought
Some Reduction but Produc-
ers Urge Curtailment Rather
Than Further Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—At a time
when petroleum producers are claim-
ing that prices for crude oil are too
low and urging curtailment because
there is a surplus on hand, it is inter-
esting to compare some present fig-
ures with pre-war prices to see how
far readjustment has gone.

In 1918 the average price for Penn-
sylvania crude at the well was about
\$2.40 a barrel, while in the middle
west the quotation was about 90 cents
a barrel. In 1919 the relative prices
were about \$1.50 in the former place
and 60 cents in the latter. During
the war the prices ran up over 16 in
one case and as high as \$3.50 in the
other. Recently the quotation has
dropped to \$1.25 for Pennsylvania
grade and \$1.50 for midcontinent.

In both cases, however, the price is still
above the pre-war level.

The retail prices for gasoline espe-
cially show even more interesting
comparisons. In the years before the
war gasoline could be bought as low
as 12 cents a gallon by the individual
consumer. During the war the price
got as high as 34 cents in some parts
of northeastern United States. Re-
cently the price has receded some and
at present the retail price at the same
point is 23 cents a gallon. While the
cost of production and distribution
have increased since pre-war days
this has been offset greatly by the im-
proved cracking processes that per-
mit a distillation of as high as 20 per
cent of gasoline from the crude, which
is "cut into" deeper to keep ahead of
the increasing demand for gasoline
and the falling off in the requirements
for kerosene.

The daily average crude oil production
of the United States in April amounted
to 1,344,633 barrels, a new high record,
according to the United States Geo-
logical Survey. The total output for
April was 40,039,000 barrels, slightly
under the revised March output of
40,346,000.

About 5,000,000 barrels of domestic
crude were added to gross stocks dur-
ing April, bringing the total in storage
at the end of the month to 147,588,000
barrels. Mexican crude stocks in-
creased about 500,000 barrels to 12,
497,000, making total stocks on hand,
including stocks at refineries, 150,305,
000 barrels. Domestic crude oil deliv-
ered to consumers in April amounted
to 34,039,000 barrels, contrasted with
33,934,000 barrels in March, an in-
crease of 115,000 barrels.

While some oil men are complaining
about prices being too low, the Stan-
dard Oil Company of New Jersey re-
ports for the year of 1920 a net profit
of \$14,461,408. This is said to be the
largest profit made by any concern in
the United States for the year, and is
some \$55,000,000 larger than that of
the United States Steel Corporation.

The average wholesale price of gaso-
line in 30 large cities is 22.2 cents a
gallon. At the beginning of 1919 the
average in the same cities was 23.5
cents. The following shows wholesale
gasoline prices in some cities at pre-
sent, and January 1, 1921, 1919 and
1915 (cents a gallon):

| Present | Jan. 1, 1921 | 1919 | 1915 |
|---------------------|--------------|------|------|
| Atlanta, Ga. | 26.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Boston, Mass. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Butte, Mont. | 26.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 20.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 |
| Cleveland, O. | 24.0 | 24.0 | 22.0 |
| Dallas, Texas | 24.0 | 24.0 | 22.0 |
| Denver, Colo. | 22.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 21.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 22.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| New Orleans, La. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| New York, N. Y. | 24.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 21.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 20.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 20.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 20.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 |

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly
statement of the Bank of England (last
900 omitted) compares as follows:

| June 9 | June 2 | June 1 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Circulation | 118,280 | 112,905 |
| Public deposits | 17,458 | 16,896 |
| Private deposits | 13,225 | 13,170 |
| Govt. securities | 72,775 | 71,556 |
| Other securities | 76,900 | 75,783 |
| Reserve | 10,830 | 11,715 |
| Prop. res. to liab. | 10,230 | 11,230 |
| Ratio | 122.85 | 118.75 |
| Bank rate | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |

Clearings through London banks
for the week were £235,763,000,
against £238,053,000 last week and
£249,902,000 this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggre-
gate £301,354,000 against £301,493,000
last week. The amount of gold sec-
uring these notes is now £28,743,000
against £28,654,000 in the previous
week.

SHIPPERS GET MONEY EARLIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—As the re-
sult of a new banking arrangement
just put into effect, the growers of
citrus fruits in Southern California
will be given the benefit of a return
on their shipments five days earlier
than has heretofore been the case.
This greatly simplifies the method of
handling collections and drafts given
the California Fruit Growers Ex-
change, and apparently offers a solu-
tion of the old problem of advancing
funds on uncollected items.

MONTREAL BANK'S
PROFITS INCREASE

Earnings of \$1,910,077, a Gain
of \$100,000, Shown in Half-
Yearly Financial Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—Encouraging
figures are contained in the half-yearly
financial statement of the Bank of
Montreal. Profits were \$1,910,077 for
the six-monthly period, an increase of
over \$100,000 as compared with the
corresponding period in 1920. The
capital has been increased to \$22,000,
000, and the reserve has also been
brought up to \$22,000,000.

The profit and loss account, with its
substantial increase in balance, re-
flects the larger capital which was
available. The profits, added to the
balance carried at the end of the last
fiscal year, made the total amount
available for distribution \$3,161,927.
Out of this were paid the usual two
quarterly dividends, amounting to
\$1,320,000. Retention for bank
premises, to the amount of \$300,000,
was made out of this, leaving \$2,541,927
less than for the 1920 period. A third de-
duction of \$110,000 was made for war
tax on bank note circulation, being an
increase of \$10,000 over a year ago,
and more than \$19,000 over the 1919
figures. These deductions leave a bal-
ance of \$1,531,927 to be carried for-
ward to profit and loss, as compared
with \$1,261,850 at the end of the last
fiscal year, and \$3,090,440 for the first
half of 1920.

In the balance sheet figures is to be
found a reflection of conditions at-
tendant upon the post-war period of
readjustment. As was to be expected
there is a decided change in some of
the large special deposits, a result of
which is to be seen in the figures for
the total assets, which show a decrease
of \$63,950,092, this evidently being ac-
counted for by the closing of business
carried on for governments during the
war.

Combined notice and demand de-
posits stand at upward of \$416,000,000,
as compared with upward of \$470,
000,000 for the same period in 1920.
A sharp decrease of over \$5,000,000 is
shown in the note circulation, as com-
pared with the first half of 1920.

The general statement of assets and
liabilities shows total assets of \$507,
199,945. Of this amount, liquid assets
total \$352,377,569. Of the liquid as-
sets gold and silver coin and Dominion
notes represent a total of \$70,971,332.
Total current loans and discounts
amount to \$244,301,772.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Kennecott Navigation Service
announces the purchase of the
Steamer City of Rockland, which it
will place in operation between Bos-
ton, Massachusetts, and Bath, Maine,
on June 17 and on Mondays, Wednes-
days and Saturdays thereafter, leaving
at 6 p. m., daylight saving time.

Production of haxite in the United
States in 1920 amounted to 321,308
long tons, valued at \$3,247,345, com-
pared with 376,566 long tons with a
value of \$2,201,747 in 1919, according
to the United States Geological Sur-
vey.

Large quantities of musk have re-
cently been exported to France from
China, a French firm in Shanghai
shipping 50 cassettes at \$20 to \$30 each
a catty. Musk is found chiefly in
Yunnan, Szechuan, Tibet and some
parts of northern China, and is used
in the manufacture of perfumes.

The Yawata Iron Works of Japan
are reducing the prices of their prod-
ucts in order to compete with im-
ported products.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Combined resources and liabilities
of the 12 federal reserve banks of the
United States (last 000 omitted) are as
follows:

| June 8 | June 1 | June 1 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Gold reserves | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. bonds | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. notes | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. securities | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. other securities | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. other assets | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. other liabilities | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. other net assets | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. other net liabilities | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |
| U. S. Govt. other net assets and liabilities | 1,460,338 | 1,477,696 |

See by gov war
obligations 747,006 773,963 1,440,591
All other 1,149,332 1,152,370 1,082,010
Bills but opp mkt 69,501 77,072 408,896
U. S. Govt. bonds 1,965,860 2,033,305 2,926,846
U. S. Govt. notes 2,942 32,915 26,796
U. S. Govt. securities 22 22 22
U. S. Govt. other securities 22 22 22
U. S. Govt. other assets 22 22 22
U. S. Govt. other liabilities 22 22 22
U. S. Govt. other net assets 22 22 22
U. S. Govt. other net liabilities 22 22 22
U. S. Govt. other net assets and liabilities 22 22 22

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average
prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10
second grade railroad, 10 public utility
and 10 industrial bonds, with
changes from the day previous and a
year ago, follows:

| | Change from Tues. Yr. ago | Wed. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 10 highest grade railroads | -11 | +2.43 |
| 10 second grade railroads | -11 | +2.97 |
| 10 public utility bonds | -10 | +3.52 |
| 10 industrial bonds | -10 | +3.52 |
| Combined averages | -11 | +2.32 |

SCOTTISH WOOLEN
INDUSTRIES DULL

Manufacturing Representatives
Agree to Support Scheme
for Export Credits as One
Way to Stimulate Business

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—For several
months past a pessimistic note has
been sounded in regard to the Scottish
woolen industries, and as time goes on
the gloomy forecasts that have been
made are being only too literally ful-
filled. The tweed trade has been the
last of the industries to feel the pinch.
Indeed, the tweed trade promises to be
brought to little short of a complete
standstill, and how long it will take
to recover is a matter of speculation.
Several factories in different districts
are practically closed. Some of the
larger concerns that have hitherto
been able to give employment for five
days a week have reduced the working
week to two or three days, with an
average of about 18 hours per week,
and in this way it is hoped that partial
employment will be spread over a
longer period than could otherwise be
looked for. Manufacturers, however,
have very few summer orders left on
their books, and a considerable portion
of the modified winter orders have
already been made, so that, with an
absence of new business, there is lit-
tle to look forward to.

Differ on Cancellations

The situation is further complicated
by the fact that several merchants find
themselves in such a position that they
are not able meanwhile to accept deliv-
ery of more goods, mainly for finan-
cial reasons, and not only are they
anxious that these goods should now
be held over, but they would not be
adverse to complete cancellation, a
process, however, which manufacturers
are not disposed to carry any fur-
ther, more especially as they are
having to renew too many bills as pay-
ment falls due. The winter season
will be very short, confirmation not
having come up to the expectations
that were raised by the number of
selections made in cheviot, saxon,
and worsted makes. The new designs
for the spring trade of 1922 are ready,
and some choice novelties have been
designed, but manufacturers will not
be able to accept delivery in existing
circumstances it is difficult to say
when they are likely to be taken up.
Merchants have still too much stock
on their shelves, and too little cash,
while manufacturers are burdened
with such large stocks in their ware-
houses that several of them are offer-
ing selections at almost any price they
can get. A few lines are being dis-
posed of, including some of the current
spring makes, which manufacturers
were not able to accept after they
were made to order, and there have
been moderate consignments to the
United States of America, South
America, and South Africa, but there
are still immense stocks for disposal.

At a representative meeting of
border manufacturers it was unani-
mously agreed to give support to the
Bradford Chamber of Commerce
scheme for export credits, based on an
equal division of risk between the
government and the exporter, the
Bradford scheme being considered
much better than that originally pro-
posed by the government. Border
manufacturers have also decided to
join hands with an Edinburgh com-
mittee by way of entertaining the
American dry goods merchants on
their visit to Scotland, when they will
have an opportunity of inspecting
some of the principal hosiery and
textile factories.

Very Few Orders Taken

Hosiery and underwear manufac-
turers are not able to report any im-
provement in trade, and most of the
factories are only running sectionally
from two to three days a week, while
in some departments there is even less
employment, with many having no
work at all. Any orders that are now
being received for summer goods are
for meager quantities, but these in-
clude ladies' silk dresses, which man-
ufacturers are unable to supply. A few
buyers have of late visited the factories,
and secured some cheap lines from stock,
some of the purchases being ostensibly
for the American markets. It is
difficult to say when a start will be
made with trade for next winter, it
being no easy task to fix up prices,
and the chances are that merchants
will not order until far on, and even
then the demand that may arise will
not increase employment for some
time, because many of the merchants
can supply a fair winter's trade from
the goods they have made from yarns
in stock to keep their workers in em-
ployment. There was a feeling that
better business would accrue at an
early date, but any favorable signs
that there have been eclipsed by the
coal miners' strike, and at the
present time manufacturers are losing
money every week.

Spinners are very poorly employed
and are offering yarns at moderate
prices, but manufacturers are not in
a position to buy, and several of them
have still contracts to take up at quo-
tations much higher than yarns are
now being put on the market. Dyes
are doing a very limited trade.

DIVIDENDS

International Agricultural has passed
usual quarterly of 14% on its pre-
ferred. Dividends at this rate have
been paid regularly since July, 1918.
Dividends are cumulative at the rate
of 7% a year.

Orpheum Circuit, Inc., 50 cents on
common, and quarterly of 2% on pre-
ferred, both payable July 1 to stock
of June 15.

United Dye Wood, quarterly of \$1.50
on common, payable July 1 to stock of
June 15.

OILS IRREGULAR ON
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, England—Oil shares were
irregular on the stock exchange yes-
terday. Shell Transport & Trading
was 5 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 9 1/2.
Home rails and industrials improved
with the outlook for a settlement of
the labor trouble.

Hudson Bay 3 1/2-1/2. Kaffirs were
firm on the advance in the price for
bar gold. Canadian Pacific were
strong and other dollar descriptions
advanced in sympathy with the New
York exchange. Argentine rails moved
upward on the action of the govern-
ment of the republic to check strikes.
News of the proposed decree of
the Obregon administration to in-
crease the export tax on oil, the pro-
ceeds to be applied to the resumption
of payments on the country's external
debt, caused strength in Mexicans.
Generally the markets were check-
ered, with changes in prices narrow.
Consols for money 45 1/2. Rand
Trunk 4 1/2. De Beers 9 1/2. Rand Mines
3 1/2. Bar silver 35d. per ounce. Money
4 per cent. Discount rates: short 5 1/2
per cent, three months 5%.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly state-
ment of the Bank of France (figures
in francs, last 000 omitted) compares
as follows:

| June 9 | June 2 | June 1 |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Gold | 5,619,400 | 5,519,000 |
| Silver | 272,900 | 272,500 |
| Loans & disc | 4,904,000 | 5,128,500 |
| Circulation | 48,578,200 | 48,332,000 |
| Deposit | 2,390,000 | 2,371,100 |
| War adv to state | 26,935,000 | 26,400,000 |
| Bank rate | 5 | 5 |

RECORD LOW SUGAR PRICE

NEW YORK, New York—A decline
of 1/4 cent to 4 1/2 in raw sugar Thurs-
day carried prices to the lowest level
in more than four years. This new
price was established on sales of 6700
bags of Costa Ricans, duty paid.

BRITISH HIDE AND
LEATHER MARKETS

Prices for Raw Material Harden-
ing, While a Fair-Sized Boot
and Shoe Business Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Many tanneries
here are working very short hours, or
have closed down altogether, for the
lack of coal, yet hides are very firm
to an advance. Best ox have been
selling from 8d. to 8 1/2d. per pound,
while light calfskins recently brought
14d. per pound in the London auc-
tions. Imported hides are also im-
proving in value, and wet-salted South
American and other hides have ad-
vanced by 1/4d. per pound. Tanners
attribute this firmness of raw stock to
the fact that hides are being bought
for the Continent, whilst certain
grades of cowhides and calf are being
shipped to America.

The demand for sole leather is bet-
ter, and owing to the reduced working
in during the past few months, many
weights of bonds are now in short
supply. Tanners have not been slow
to take advantage of the new position,
and many have advanced their quo-
tations by 1d. to 2d. per pound. Fair-
sized contracts have been placed by
merchants who feel bottom prices have
been reached. Pinned shoulders and
bellies are still a poor sale, but here
again prices are hardening. Upper
leathers are showing the improved
demand, but dressers are here and
there closing down as coal becomes
impossible to get. In short, this coal
strike is slowly strangling the leather
trade, although some are rubbing
along with gas producer plants which
utilize waste bark, and putting in oil
burners to their boilers.

Quite a fair-sized business has been
done in boots and shoes of late, and
prices are still gradually being ad-
justed to existing conditions. Women's
and children's fancy shoes are much
wanted, and manufacturers of these
classes are appearing to be very busy.
Patent shoes are also popular, and
as the heavy duty on German patent
imposed by the Allies makes imports
impossible from Germany, American
patent is being much cut up at the
present time, as tanners here have
not made much progress in this art.
The "Standard Boot" scheme is prac-
tically dead, as the one great objec-
tion was the stamping on the sole the
selling price of the goods. Retailers
objected to this for obvious reasons.

COAL PRICES HASTEN
WATER POWER PLAN

France Has Approved a Scheme
for Developing Electricity
From the River Rhone at a
Cost of Three Milliard Francs

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France, next to
Scandinavia, is potentially the richest
country in Europe in respect of
hydraulic force. From the Alps, the
Pyrenees, and from the Massif Cen-
tral flow many torrents which it is
easy to harness, and transform into
electrical energy.

Great efforts are being made to de-
velop this power, which would to some
extent render France independent of
coal and would transform her indus-
tries. It is estimated that 10,000,000
horsepower could be obtained from the
rivers. Obviously it would be in prac-
tice impossible to utilize the whole of
this tremendous force, but it is calcu-
lated that if present plans are carried
out at least 4,000,000 horsepower
would be available in 10 years.

No subject has received greater at-
tention. The system of using turbines
whose rotation generates a current
which can be carried to great dis-
tances is of course well known to
engineers. The difficulty is that there
is a considerable loss of energy—the
turbines only give to the dynamo 75
per cent of the power of the cascade,
and the lines which carry it to the
factories lose 10 per cent. Neverthe-
less, however reduced would be the
actual power, there is no doubt that
the use of water power even in present
conditions is an excellent paying
proposition. To obtain 6,000,000 horse-
power from any other source requires
a large consumption of coal, probably
18,000,000 tons for 3000 hours of work
per annum. The hydraulic forces,
which can be used constantly, are
capable of saving at least this amount
of coal.

Practically, the Senate has approved
the scheme for working the Rhone. It
will cost 3,000,000 francs. This is
only one of a number of projects.
Naturally it will not be easy to raise
the money, though at least 1,000,000
francs have been expended since the
war by various companies. The
difficulties are enormous, and it would
be wrong to minimize them. But that
France is serious in her resolve to
utilize this tremendous natural force
which will make her one of the great
industrial countries in Europe is
certain. The President, the other day,

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

GLEN HOUSE

Plunkham Notch White Mountains
P. O. Address—Gorham, N. H.
Terrains of Toll Road to Summit of Mt.
Washington. On direct route from Boston to
Dixville Notch, on East Side highway.
Special attention to auto parties.
T. H. HENDERSON, Mgr.

The Gardner House

Jamestown, Rhode Island
Located as it is, directly on the water front, the
hotel receives the benefit of the prevailing winds
so that the nights during the entire season are
cool and the days not uncomfortably warm.
Hotel accommodations one hundred and fifty
guests. Garage facilities are adequate.

Forest Glen Inn

White Mts. No. Conway, N. H.
Beautifully located among the pines. Modern
equipment, electric lights, homelike atmosphere,
broad piazzas. Open June 16. Write for book-
let to Mrs. C. A. ROBERTSON, Prop.

"No Room in the Inn"

Is a common expression among tourists and
travelers during August. Better try July
this year. It is the best month in the mountains.
This great vacation land at its best in July.
Scores of wonderful attractions. So better get
somewhere with service that savors of the true
New England home atmosphere. Your comfort
our first consideration. Avoid disappointment by
making early reservation.

PRESIDENTIAL INN, Conway, N. H.

White Mountains. E. R. Hanson, Mgr. Dir.

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 BARTON—Small cottage, vegetable, fruit garden, chicken; three miles to station; owner will accept of \$100.00 per month. Call on Mrs. J. L. GILBERT, Belmont Road, Boston, Long Island.

FOR SALE
 Will sell a small man in well equipped building plant in South Middle Western City, with exclusive territory on Coca Cola rights; surrounded by large all fields with good equipment; \$15,000 to \$20,000 required. This offer an excellent opportunity in an established, profitable business; will make terms in cash and C.O.D. Call on J. L. GILBERT, Belmont Road, Boston, Long Island.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
 SALARYMEN, residing in Boston or Washington Heights, experienced in these positions. Write to Bureau, 600 W. 1st St., N.Y.C.

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EDUCATIONAL

EXAMINATIONS IN
ENGINEERINGBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Two important changes in connection with the examinations of students following courses in mechanical engineering in England have recently been announced in a circular (1209) issued by the Board of Education. Briefly the changes consist in (1) the standardization for the whole country of the various local examinations, and (2) the participation of the chief professional organization (the Institution of Mechanical Engineers) in the work of examining students and granting diplomas.

The new circular states that it has been represented to the board that the value of the certificates issued to students who have taken courses related to an industry might be greatly increased by associating with the arrangements under which the certificates or diplomas are granted the chief professional body in that industry. The board concurs in this view and sees in such a plan the additional advantage which might accrue were the professional bodies to become by such association more keenly interested in the general work of technical education.

The arrangements which the board have now made include the issue of certificates jointly by the board and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and special provisions for the appointment of assessors, which are also included in the arrangements. It will secure that the certificates issued under the scheme, attest at least a minimum national standard of attainment in approved courses of study. No other changes are made in the system of grouped course certificates, or in the classification of the courses of study which are to be dealt with. Thus, the documents awarded on the successful completion of part-time courses will, as before, be described as certificates, and those issued on the completion of full-time courses will be described as diplomas. Certificates and diplomas will be of two grades, according as the course to which they relate are classed as "senior," or as "advanced."

The assessors for the final examinations in the courses will be appointed by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. They will be associated with the teachers in the setting and marking of the papers, and will have the powers which are customary when external examiners are associated with the internal examiners for the testing of students. The scheme, as a whole, will be carried out under the joint supervision of the board and the institution, and the approval of a school for the purposes of the scheme will, similarly, be given jointly.

In making this announcement the board takes the opportunity of expressing their hope that similar arrangements which the board are making in the cause of technical education by consenting to take part in the testing of engineering students, and they are satisfied that the certificates which will have a very definite value to those students who desire to obtain substantial evidence of the character and standard of their studies. The qualifications, moreover, will possess a national as distinct from a purely local value. The board expresses the hope that similar arrangements may in future be made with suitable bodies connected with other sections of the engineering industry, and also with industries other than engineering.

OFFICE OF COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Probably no one thing can be done at so small a cost for the improvement of the rural schools in most of the states of the United States," says Philander P. Claxton, former commissioner of education, "than could be done by making it sure that the office of county superintendent in all of the counties would be filled by men and women adequately prepared for their work, chosen in such a way as to separate the office wholly from partisan politics and paying a sufficient amount to enable them to do the work in the best way."

"In a great majority of the counties the superintendents are very poorly paid, and in most they are elected or appointed in such a way as to make it almost impossible to make them feel free and act with entire freedom from the influence of partisan politics."

"City superintendents are elected by city school boards, which are responsible to the people for the management and success of the schools of the city. I know of only one city in which it is not so; and in that city the people have recently voted an amendment to the charter of the city which will require the superintendent to be elected by a responsible school board after next year. In a few cities the superintendent of schools is elected by the city commissioners, who do the work usually done by school boards. Salaries of city and town superintendents range from \$1500 to \$12,000."

"As a result of the method by which they are elected and of the salaries paid them, a very large majority, practically all, of the city superintendents are professional educators of recognized ability. Most of them have had special preparation for their work."

"The salary paid city superintendents is important but the method of their election is still more important."

It would be considered absurd to hold a city board of education responsible for the success of the schools under its control and not at the same time give it the power to elect and dismiss its executive officer, the superintendent of schools. It would be considered equally absurd to let the city superintendent by popular vote, or to let the mayor of the city appoint him.

"Important as it is to the city to have a competent superintendent of schools, it is still more important to the county, and it is no less absurd for the county superintendent to be elected by the people at large than it would be for the city superintendent to be so elected and no less absurd for the county superintendent to be elected and therefore responsible to some other body than the county board of education than it would be for the city superintendent to be elected by the people at large than it would be for the city superintendent to be so elected and no less absurd for the county superintendent to be elected and therefore responsible to some other body than the county board of education."

"Yet county superintendents are elected by popular vote on partisan tickets, by county courts not in any other way responsible for the public schools except perhaps that they determine to some extent the county tax levy for schools, by commissions representing local school boards over the heads of the county superintendents. It is supposed to have some kind of control, and possibly in other ways equally illogical and absurd."

PEKING'S SCHOOLS
AND COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Li is come; Chu is go; Kae men is open door; Guan men is shut the door; Haa Luan Chuan is one steamboat; Equeang Chang Chin one dollar." Above the noise of my boys hammering away in the carpentry shop, louder than the whir and buzz of our machines, and even noisier than the pounding of 20 blacksmith sledges or the grunt of the bellows in the foundry, can be heard the singing of the children in the practice school. They are way off in another building across the road, but singing at the top of their lungs, telling the world that certain Chinese words also have a meaning in English.

Thus does S. M. Dean relate his experiences while in the employ of the Princeton University Center in Peking, China, and as head of the industrial department of the Peking National Teachers College.

"It seems to me that this simple child's song has a rather significant meaning, written in between the words. The American comes to China and the Chinese goes to America. China's door is open to new ideas of democracy and shut in the face of the monarchists. The steamboat is the means of bringing in these new ideas and as soon as they arrive the industrial and trade dollar starts to appear and China grows."

Mr. Dean then describes the schools of Peking as follows:

"Just at the base of the foothills is the Old Hunting Park. Its snaky wall winds up over the mountain ridges, and its towering pagodas and palace walls tell of times when the Emperor kept his deer in this place. But now it houses the modern buildings of a large factory school, where 700 of the Peking tradesmen are to be taught modern trades."

"Just a little to the south is a great round red brick wall, shaped like an open-topped cylinder, and near it is a city wall which has in it not a single house. Here once upon a time the kings of China used to train their troops in the methods of capturing cities, and how to defend them. Now it is used by the agricultural and forestry college, which the government has founded in Peking in conjunction with the board of forestry and agriculture, and here there are many small experimental plots of land set in squares, with which the hills will be reforested, and the new grains that farmers are being taught to use."

"To the north, still in the foothills, is a great temple whose roofs peer out from a forest of trees. In summer a strange sight may be seen in this old temple, where once the Empress Dowager used to worship. Within the inner court the worship of Buddha, with its jangling of bells, bowing to gods and burning of incense, still goes on. Here, too, are still educated the small boys who will become Buddhist priests. But the outside courts of the temple have been rented by the Y. M. C. A., and here all summer long is run a camp for college students of Peking and here several hundred students attend the Christian Students Conference every year."

"Still closer to the city, on a broad tree-lined automobile road, is the Jade Fountain and near it the summer palace, or the Empress Dowager. Hills and pagodas, lakes and marble bridges stretch out in rich profusion before our eyes."

Near the old summer palace is the American Boyer Indemnity school called 'Tsin Hsin.' From this magnificent group of modern buildings are sent the pick of all China's young men, who are trained to be more thoroughly American than they are Chinese. On entering the school one feels that he is not any longer in China, but that teachers and equipment, spirit and students are all our own."

"To the north and about the center of the city wall is the wonderful yellow temple with its marble pagoda, that looks as much like a vinegar bottle with a crown on top as anything I know about. Not far from this temple may be seen the buildings of the officers' training college, and here the boys are drilling back and forth,

doing the goose step at a great rate. To the south aeroplanes rise from the government aeroplane school. This branch of service seems to contain some very capable men."

"Around the outside of the palace inclosure in Peking is another high wall, which separates what was once the residence of the Manchou retainers of the Emperor from the rest of the city. It is now simply thrown open to form a part of the whole town. Within this inclosure are many ancient palaces and temples upon which the student of architecture and art may gaze. Here, also, toward the northeast corner, is the largest university in China—that of the national government. This school has largely taken the place of the old examination system of appointing officials, and most of the graduates, whether of law or liberal arts and sciences, go into official life. It contains among its faculty some of the greatest of the leaders of Chinese thought, who are trying to correlate western and Chinese ideas. It is under the patronage of this school that Dr. Dewey of Columbia has done so much in his great work of rousing up the Chinese people to a sense of what democracy really means. It is the leader of China's modern philosophical thought and patriotism. Perhaps a rather wordy leader, which expounds ideas and theories rather than always expressing itself in constructive action, but nevertheless a very potent factor."

"Not far from this school, outside the inclosure, is the Congregational Girls High School, and to the northeast of it, the temporary quarters of the women's department of the Union Christian College. These girls have done a great deal to make the Chinese believe in the education of women. No one can look at the high types of womanhood that these schools have produced and doubt that the Chinese woman has intelligence and ability which deserve a chance to grow."

"Toward the northwest corner of the city is the National Technical College, with its courses in mechanical, electrical, textile, and chemical industries. It is a thoroughly modern school in equipment and teachers. The courses are much like those of an American technical college. In fact, some people think too much so to fit the graduates to the life they will have to work in, in China. Here a \$150,000 woolen plant has just been installed to teach the boys how to spin and weave the great quantities of Mongolian wool that come to Peking. Also a tanning factory, soap factory, the best-equipped machine shop in Peking, an electric laboratory, that might well please most smaller American technical schools, all aid in training men who will in the future start the big factories of China."

"Peking is a great center of mission schools and colleges. In fact the north city is just full of schools, the Customs College, high schools, trade schools, places to teach trades to women to stay home and work in the schools for needy children. This institution also has done a great deal toward directing the new movement for the education of women in right and sane channels. Especially has its service been felt in the government girls' normal schools, where it has not only been able to build up leaders among the women but has actually taken charge of the athletic drills."

"Still further to the south is the Princeton Y. M. C. A. This school, besides its educational work done in all the government schools of the city, where it has introduced athletics, furnishes them with English teachers and foreign instructors of many other branches, itself runs a very large business college of over three hundred men. Its night school class teaches English and opens to hundreds the free use of American papers, magazines and books with the ideas they contain."

"The south city has many schools and universities, both government and mission. Nor must we forget the boys' lower normal, the multitude of private high schools, government high schools, a railway college, and every sort and description of primary schools, which have been housed in confiscated temples and palaces all over the place. Peking has several industrial prisons, which have been very much aided in introducing humane ideas by the Princeton Y. M. C. A."

"Education must evidently be divided up into that of the mission and government. Both are interrelated and that of the government has certainly been built up on the foundations laid down by the missionary. Whether the missionary is a realist and does not like to speak of the work in the public eye I can't say. Certainly he does not take enough credit to himself for this great piece of work, which is being done because of himself and because of the money invested by the American people in his schools, and which the Chinese people are themselves paying for. At present the mission school is needed and badly needed in the country to lead educational endeavors, which in magnitude of operations eclipse the mission plant. In the future, when government schools are everywhere and have been all raised to the highest possible standards, the mission will have no place in Chinese education and will work through the public school. But that may be a far distant day."

AS TO MORE STATE
UNIVERSITIESBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERKELEY, California.—The statement of President A. L. Lowell of Harvard University made in opposition to a state university in Massachusetts during a recent legislative hearing, is of more than ordinary interest, according to W. Scott, former secretary of the New England Education League. Mr. Scott says:

"This public press on the Pacific coast to some extent refers to the statement of President Lowell on a proposed Massachusetts state university. His statement was made before the education committee of the Massachusetts Legislature and was to the effect that he was opposed to a state university in Massachusetts, but favored the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject and to report in two years. The report of the commission, which is now before the legislature, gives the above-named items. Probably President Lowell raises no objection to the state university as such; but simply to one in Massachusetts at least until such a commission completes investigation."

"President Lowell's appearance before the legislative committee is a sign of promise for two reasons. One is that he ranks among the ablest representatives of what are termed in official reports, the private colleges, or universities. Another reason is that, while the subject has come before the Massachusetts Legislature for several decades, this is the first time, certainly for many years that so eminent an opponent from the official ranks of private universities has appeared at a legislative hearing on the subject."

"President Lowell's views on the subject are mostly the views urged in many states prior to the establishment of state universities which now exist in most states. It may, however, be noted that in Massachusetts the private colleges are numerous, strong and well conducted. The public appreciation of their service is attested by the fact that all have exemptions which amount to a considerable share of the income of their productive funds, and render all fixed property used for educational purposes tax-free. The controversy between private and state universities as conducted by overzealous advocates of both should not overlook the important place of both types of institution in advancing education and public welfare. In the adjustments of the future a monopoly of higher education or an undervaluation of institutions whether resting on public taxes or voluntary support should be guarded against in the interest of the free education, intellectual development and progress of the people. Besides the state universities owe a great debt to the private initiative which founded also the private schools of higher learning."

"Assuming that the free development of both private and state universities should be preserved, the recommendation of President Lowell as to a Massachusetts commission on the subject of a state university deserves careful consideration. This aspect of the question should be generally understood in Massachusetts and the country over on account of its bearing on American education. Various efforts have been proposed and made in Massachusetts to make higher education more accessible to the people. The growing demand for such service and the increasing tuition rates at private institutions are well known. Many well-to-do persons and families fail to appreciate these issues. Many others for various reasons give little thought to these conditions. To meet this situation bills have been before the Massachusetts Legislature at every session for years past. Their supporters have been partly from labor by consent and citizen who believe in state supported higher institutions. Opposition also has arisen from sources and for reasons familiar to all conversant with the history of education in American common schools and colleges and the education of the people in other countries. Of late the labor union has founded a Labor Union College in Boston. The Young Men's Christian Association, which conducts Northeastern College, is arranging to establish a number of branches at strategic points in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts college was chartered some years ago to have branches at leading points in the state, utilizing the public and normal school properties when unused for present school purposes. When the last named college was chartered, the private colleges about Boston combined to start extension work. This work was no solution to the question but it added to the educational confusion of the period, and the Massachusetts college called a halt for the time being. These various movements may be classed as efforts to make higher education more accessible to the people, and a substitute, regarded by many as unsatisfactory, for a free state university."

"Still referring to the commission idea, a moment started in New England in 1891 and continued until 1911 (when some legislation was secured) for equality of educational opportunity in all New England. The matter was referred to the Massachusetts State Board of Education, which was largely controlled by representatives of the private colleges. The results were disappointing. It seemed to make the state board an anomaly among the states, for it is a kind of compromise in some areas between the contending educational forces."

"In 1890 a similar bill was introduced asking for a state commission with invitation extended to other New England states on the subject of educational opportunity. It was specified that members of the commission should be 'unconnected with private educational institutions as teachers or trustees.' The reasons for such specifications are obvious. It should be added, however, that this movement proposed a New England university rather than a Massachusetts State university, for while Massachusetts might support a state university, some of the other New England states were unable to do so because population, resources and areas were too small."

"Besides, the private college element, whose value is freely conceded, seems to overlook the fact that in a democratic state, as Massachusetts, there is a growing conviction that higher education as well as the common schools should rest on the direct support and control of the people, and not be wholly entrusted to private educational corporations. This conviction, which is prevalent in most of the country, is growing in Massachusetts and other New England states."

"The commission proposition is applicable to the New England states and to other parts of the country, including California and other states where the state university is dominant. In devising a future educational policy of a great commonwealth a similar unpaid educational commission is entitled to careful consideration. As is recommended in New England, it should be unpaid, able, representative, 'unconnected with private educational institutions as trustees or teachers,' and here in California, where the university and state board differ somewhat on university organization, it should also be unconnected with university or state board. Such a commission, being granted reasonable time and instructions, might contribute to a state policy education, to education under private auspices in ways conformable to the state Constitution, to reasonable cooperation with neighboring states and the federal government in ways satisfactory and just to all interests concerned. The educational era before all American states, the federal government and privately sustained effort is one of readjustment which shall strengthen all legitimate work and prevent undue duplication or domination by any educational forces in the field. An able, disinterested commission with ample time for hearings and conferences, and an irenic temper seems to be a promising suggestion as any offered for public consideration. At least such is the view of many interested in the 'development of education especially in the United States.'"

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS TEACHERS OR
TRUSTEESBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

as they can do it, the benefits of Britain's experience and achievement in matters wherein Australia has still much to learn. Mostly they are concerned, in this regard, with standards of taste and with the caliber of public life. There is little doubt that the Australian student in Europe sees very much which constrains him to the opinion that there is great need for some such uplift in the public life of Australia, if it is to compare with that of older and more cultivated peoples. He sees, above all, a type of intellect and accomplishment quite common among the public men of Europe which is of rare appearance in the men of affairs in his own country."

This field of activity is in the forefront of the aims kept in view by the British Universities Australian Association, one of the members of which put forward a noteworthy ideal, capable of realization by all who return home after their years of privilege and opportunity at the British university centers; the ideal, namely, of practicing with success their chosen professions and of still finding sufficient time and energy for public service."

The town of Tiverton in Devonshire is fortunate in possessing one of the few continuation schools in the west of England. The school caters for the youths and girls of a lace factory owned by a firm which for many years has been famous for educational zeal, having maintained at its own expense efficient schools for the sons and daughters of its employees for more than half a century. The education given at the school includes literature, industrial history, and musical appreciation; for boys the practical subjects comprise mathematics and manual training, and for the girls needlecraft and domestic science. The physical training is taken in a gymnasium lent to the school by the governors of the Tiverton Middle Schools, who are most sympathetic to the undertaking."

Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education in England, recently introduced the estimates for the education service in the House of Commons, and in doing so indicated the position of affairs as regards the finance of education at the present time. The estimated expenditure for 1921-22 is something over £51,000,000 (showing an increase of about £5,000,000 on 1920-21). An important contrast between the proportions of the total educational expenditure borne by the national Exchequer and the local authorities for the current year and for 1913-14 was shown. In the former year the State paid only 48 per cent, while the local authorities found 54 per cent. This year the figures are approximately reversed, the State now accepting responsibility for 56 per cent, and the remainder (44 per cent) coming from local rates. This is recognized to be a much more equitable allocation of the expense of education."

IDEALS AND PUBLIC
SERVICEThe British Universities Australian
AssociationBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Universities Australian Association, an organization for some time past in existence at Oxford and at Cambridge, has taken steps recently to enlarge its field of operations by means of a meeting in London, at the Royal Colonial Institute, when representatives of the association from the two universities named explained its scope and intention with a view to the formation of a branch at the University of London. The proceedings were uniformly cordial, and the branch was duly established. In the near future it is believed that branches will similarly be set up at the universities of Edinburgh and Manchester; and, indeed, it is probable that wherever a sufficient number of Australians are attached to a British university, there will be found, in time to come, the British Universities Australian Association."

In the first place, the idea in view is that of a body of Australian students at the universities existing as a means for advising students, newly come from Australia, on details of university life which it is essential they should know of, and with which they now become acquainted only by round-about ways and with unnecessary expenditure of time and energy. At the London meeting, several speakers commended that aspect of the association's work, one of them referring to the bewildering array of detail in the matter of classes and special studies confronting the student new to London, while another instanced the case of a student in an Australian city who almost lost a scholarship through the delay of weeks consequent on his inquiries by letter to England concerning it, while a few yards away from him lived a former student of a British university who could have enlightened him in a few minutes. It is part of the function of the association to change all that, both by providing in Great Britain a center of information, and also by establishing in Australia some means of inter-communication between the Australians who have returned home from their British university courses."

It is probable, however, that the most valuable side of the association's work will prove to be that which has in view the formation of a body of opinion among Australians who have studied in Great Britain, such as will color their future activities in their own country. Returning to Australia, Australians who have passed some years of their lives at British universities take with them the invaluable experience of those years, much of which experience, it is believed, may be used very beneficially in the service of their native land."

The members of the association, as it at present exists, are young and able Australians who will remain Australians at heart throughout their university careers in Great Britain, while a large majority of them will return to Australia on graduation, there to live and work. And the very fact of their keen and ardent patriotism has urged them to set in operation a scheme for assuring to Australia, in so far

ART IN THE
SCHOOLSBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the most interesting developments in British education is the higher valuation which is being placed upon the element of art in culture. And not only is there a change in attitude toward the subject itself, but the methods of teaching it have also made progress. Attempts are being made to improve the standards of the pictures for schools, and the quality of the illustrations in the books supplied for the use of pupils has risen perceptibly."

As with music and the drama, so with pictorial art, efforts are being made to heighten the powers of appreciation. The results of this training are not confined to the enjoyment of pictures, though the greater capacity in that direction thus induced would amply justify the means adopted, declare many. An even finer result is the development of the ability to see and appreciate the wonders and beauties of nature."

EDUCATION NOTES

There is, in addition, the imaginative influence of art to be considered. P. G. Hamerton in his "Imagination in Landscape Painting," says: "As the imagination carries us into the regions of the ideal, it seems to make our sympathies more general with regard to what we see in art than they are in the presence of reality itself. Browning remarked long since, in some well-known lines, that we see things when they are painted which we miss in the reality, and not only do we see beauties in pictures that escape us in nature, but we have livelier and warmer, and I may add, far kinder, sympathies at the work of the imaginative artist than the real world usually awakens in us. The reason seems to be because the awakening of the imagination by the artist both elevates and intensifies our feelings, and the reality does not stimulate our imagination as an imagination picture stimulates it. The imaginary sympathies are not only the most agreeable, but they are by far the most comprehensive."

The practice of art in the schools has undergone a transformation in recent years. Especially is this the case in the elementary schools. Time was when the drawing lesson was chiefly devoted to copying a design printed on a card, or learning how to make representations of one or more of about a dozen conventional models. Nowadays the scope of the subjects is practically unlimited and the media include pencil, brush, and pastel. Attention has recently been directed to the problem of how best to train children in art by the remarkable exhibition of drawings by Viennese children, pupils of Professor Cizek, recently on view in London.

These drawings were discussed at the last annual meeting of the National Society of Art Masters by Mr. George Clausen R. A. He pointed out that it is natural for children to draw the figures and give the action and expression required as far as they can, but they never put the figures in their proper scene.

The fact that the Viennese children had drawn not only figures and action, but also the surroundings and background, rather made Mr. Clausen think that they had receded definite direction in this respect from their teachers. The latter would probably say, "You have seen this little boy running away with the kid, and the goat following. You remember that there was a cloudy sky and that the wind was blowing and all that, and you must have it all." In this way the children acquire a very much quickened power of apprehension of things."

Mr. Clausen favors the plan of allowing children to go as they please until the age of 10, when it is usually found that they should be taught certain things, to measure distances with the eye, to apprehend the relations of one angle to another, and thus gradually be led into the orthodox way of drawing. It should be the teacher's aim so to encourage the retention of the child's best impulses of the earlier stages even after formal drawing has begun. In the case of the greatest artists childhood intuition seems to have persisted through life; accompanied by the great intelligence that led him to master the intellectual problems."

With regard to flat copies, Mr. Clausen was of the opinion that they were not at all a bad thing "provided that you copied something that interested you." The older painters all began in that way; they went into the studio and made copies from the drawings of the masters. Speaking of models, Mr. Clausen made some specific observations. The model is generally a person who is willing to stay in an uncomfortable position for a long time. But that is not life. If one gets out into the fields and wants to draw a plowman, he immediately stops his plowing and assumes a false attitude, and he is not a plowman any longer. Much drawing may be well done as still life, but the real things that persist for hundreds of years, like the Greek work, or the medieval work, are the things that have been inspired by experience of life."

In discussing the subject of design Mr. Clausen ridiculed the old method of putting a raw youth who knew nothing about anything to design a pattern for a carpet or for wall-paper. All this had come through lack of understanding that "fitness is the road to beauty." The difference between bad teaching and good teaching is to recognize that art is not a mere matter of receipts and formulae, but an attitude of right thought toward everything, and the inculcation of the idea that the simplest thing, if it fulfills its purpose, is the right thing and the beautiful thing."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Sparrows

[In Trinity College, Cambridge.]
None ever shared the social feast,
Or as an inmate of a guest,
Beneath the celebrated dome,
Where once Sir Isaac had his home,
Who saw not (and with some delight)
Perhaps he viewed the novel sight)
How numerous, at the tables there,
The sparrows beg their daily fare.
For there, in every nook and cell,
Where such a family may dwell,
Sure as the vernal season comes
There nests they weave in hope of crumbs.

And oft as with its summons clear
The warning bell salutes their ear,
Sagacious listeners to the sound,
They flock from all the fields around
To reach the hospitable hall,
None more attentive to the call.
—Cowper.

Drake on the Pacific

[On one of his most adventurous voyages, Sir Francis Drake, English navigator, sought shelter from winter seas in a small harbor just north of the Golden Gate, near what is now San Francisco, California, where he refitted his ship, the Golden Hind. On the shore of this bay, called Drake's, the first Protestant service on the Pacific Coast, a service in the English language, was held about June 24, 1577, by Francis Fletcher, priest of the Church of England, chaplain to Sir Francis Drake. An account of Drake's voyage is given by Julian S. Corbett in his work, "Drake and the Tudor Navy," from which an extract is given.]

No one but Sarmiento and the few seamen who listened to him believed upon how bold an adventure Drake was bent. That after accomplishing so much he would attempt so difficult a discovery as the Straits of Anian was in itself incredible enough. Yet that he did attempt it there can be little doubt, though there are difficulties in the story of his adventures in the search, as we have it, that have caused some doubt to be felt as to how far he really persevered. The story of the Authorized Narrative is that after sailing due west some five hundred leagues for a wind, they turned north, till on June third they observed themselves to be in forty-two degrees north. So far all had gone well, but that night the temperature, which had been normally high, suddenly fell, with extreme and nipping cold. To their profound astonishment daybreak brought no relief; on the contrary rain came and froze as it fell. Still the General encouraged them to persevere, believing the phenomenon must be something unusual and passing. Yet the further they laboured the more

bitter and intolerable grew the cold; the meat froze as they took it off the fire; six men could barely do the work of three. Another day passed and the wind, more cruel than ever, shifted to the north-west, forcing them eastwards, till suddenly and beyond all expectation they found themselves close to land. Still the weather

they advanced, preceded by a man who, at the extreme force of his lungs and with violent gestures, made a long and tedious oration. . . . the General ordered the whole company to prayers, and all lifted their eyes and hands to Heaven to show where, God was. To increase the impression, some chapters of the Bible were read and Psalms

Follow Me as I Sing

O'er the smooth enamel'd green
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me, as I sing
And touch the warbled string,
Under the shady roof
Of branching elm star-proof.
—Milton.

and bursting with self-importance. On the morrow he turned up at my hotel.

"The Miss Sahib sees that I can work. I am a man-child who has hoarded money and eaten his own money. I will be the Miss Sahib's khitmatgar."
He looked rather an attractive wee

Earth's Promise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE earth with all its works has been the bane of men and the overcoming of it has furnished a theme for unnumbered poets and philosophers. And the reason that the solaces and systems brought out by them to give rest to humanity have not made any considerable progress in lifting from the back of humanity this "Old Man of the Sea" is purely because the great majority of them have used earth's own weapons to conquer earth. And those who have not done so, completely, have helplessly endeavored to make use of an adulterated remedy, one in which earth and higher things than earth have been inconsistently joined. Christian Science has come to show the whole way, and it is showing it with more and more clarity. True Science stands unshakably and uncompromisingly upon divine Principle as the basis of all life. It shows that divine Mind is the only hope of the world, and that earth with its works, comprising sin, disease, and all troubles, must be made to fade into their essential nothingness through an appeal to true Mind and to absolutely nothing else. This statement is founded upon the demonstrable truth that God, or Mind, is the only origin from which anything emanates and that the reflection of Mind is what Mind originates. Hence everything that exists is spiritual. Since the material world, and the human activities upon it are not spiritual but on the contrary are exact opposites to the spiritual, they are unreal. They are an imposition. And when Christian Science heals instantaneously, as it has done, a very concrete physical wound, it proves by this so-called minor demonstration that the statements of Science are true.

Now a Christian Scientist, finding himself, as it seems, in such a world of materialities, sets himself scientifically to the task of getting rid of such a fraudulent sense of existence. He puts himself to work and as he goes on he finds that it is work such as he has never known in the past, for while the Science of being is simple and to the willing heart is not difficult to understand, he finds that the work comes in applying what he knows about real existence to the conditions that seem to surround his own life. But while he understands that the physical universe and all its elements of nature, and human and animal life are a supposititious imitation of the real, or spiritual universe, this does not mean that he turns callously away from earth's graces. He does not rejoice the less in the beauties of noble human character, or in the wonders of nature—the song of the meadowlark, the ripple of a brook, or the shimmer of snow-clad peaks in the sunlight. Rather does he appreciate these things the more for his seeking after spiritual reality. And perhaps he enjoys them in greater degree than do others who do not adopt his standpoint at all or do not adopt it quite as unqualifiedly as he.

Mrs. Eddy has explained all this in a way that brings comfort to anyone troubled about leaving behind the glories of earth while resolutely searching after divine reality. She says on page 86 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "My sense of the beauty of the universe is, that beauty typifies holiness, and is something to be desired. Earth is more spiritually beautiful to my gaze now than when it was more earthly to the eyes of Eve." A little farther on, she says: "Even the human conception of beauty, grandeur, and utility is something that defies a sneer. It is more than imagination. It is next to divine beauty and the grandeur of Spirit. It lives with our earth-life, and is the subjective state of high thoughts."

Just as surely as sin and disease are mortal mind's evil thinking, so health and kindness, majestic mountains, friendly forests, and the song of birds typify higher and better thoughts. And in the same way nations and peoples bear characteristics in their outward lives varying according as their view of the world and conditions desirable in it is lofty or degrading. Their government, their religion, their ideals in every line of activity disclose very definitely what they and their predecessors have been thinking through the centuries. In the degree that they repudiate materialism and to that extent approach Principle, do they present a higher sense of existence. And the reason for that fact is that Principle, or divine Mind, and its manifestation are the sum total of being. Spiritual consciousness is unfolding its own reflection—majesty, grandeur, and beauty that so far surpasses the marvels of earthly creation as the unlimited exceeds the limited, and as the infinite transcends the finite. Of course, since the spiritual infinite is the whole of reality, there truly is no limited, no finite at all. It is just because of these verities, becoming increasingly understood, that elimination of human evils, grown up from the remotest ages, is being achieved in this period almost overnight, comparatively speaking. The mist of the untrue cannot exist before Principle more and more incisively and quickly demonstrated.

It is very evident from a consideration of these points what great responsibility rests upon the individual to guard his thinking, that his thoughts may become higher and higher, that is, nearer and nearer to Principle, and that his everyday life in all its detail may more and more show forth the beauty that is the "subjective state of high thoughts." And what is required of a man in this

respect is perfection and this perfection is his now, for it exactly measures what has been given man by divine Mind, or God.

Mortals need not be perplexed, then, over the wondrous loveliness of many of earth's conditions, and rebel against losing them. For in this case losing this limited sense of beauty, however attractive it seems to be, is simply gaining the joy and splendor of eternal reality. Mrs. Eddy has written of the way to accomplish this, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 87): "In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise; and shall know, some time, the spiritual reality and substance of form, light, and color, of what I now through you discern dimly; and knowing this, I shall be satisfied.'"

And the June Sun Warm

Here is the place; right over the hill—
Runs the path I took;
You can see the gap in the old wall
still,
And the stepping-stones in the
shallow brook.

There is the house, with the gates
red-barred,
And the poplars tall;
And the barn's brown length, and the
cattle-yard,
And the white horns tossing above
the wall.

There are the beehives ranged in the
sun;
And down by the brink
Of the brook are her poor flowers,
weed-o'er-run,
Pansy and daffodil, rose and pink.

There's the same sweet clover-smell
in the breeze;
And the June sun warm
Tangles his wings of fire in the trees,
Setting, as then, over Farnside farm.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Browning's Poetry

The truth is that many readers of verse resent any demand upon their intellects; poetry to them being only a pleasing indulgence—an occasional substitute for a sherbet—not to be taken seriously. Certainly Browning's poetry is not for such. No one today who knows "Sordello" derides it, for, difficult as it is to the beginner, it contains many veins of the pure gold of poetry and its pictures of the passionate, tumultuous life of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries in Italy, with the fierce conflicts of Guelph and Ghibelline by which it was torn, are unequalled in vividness and truth by any historian.—Philip Stafford Moxon.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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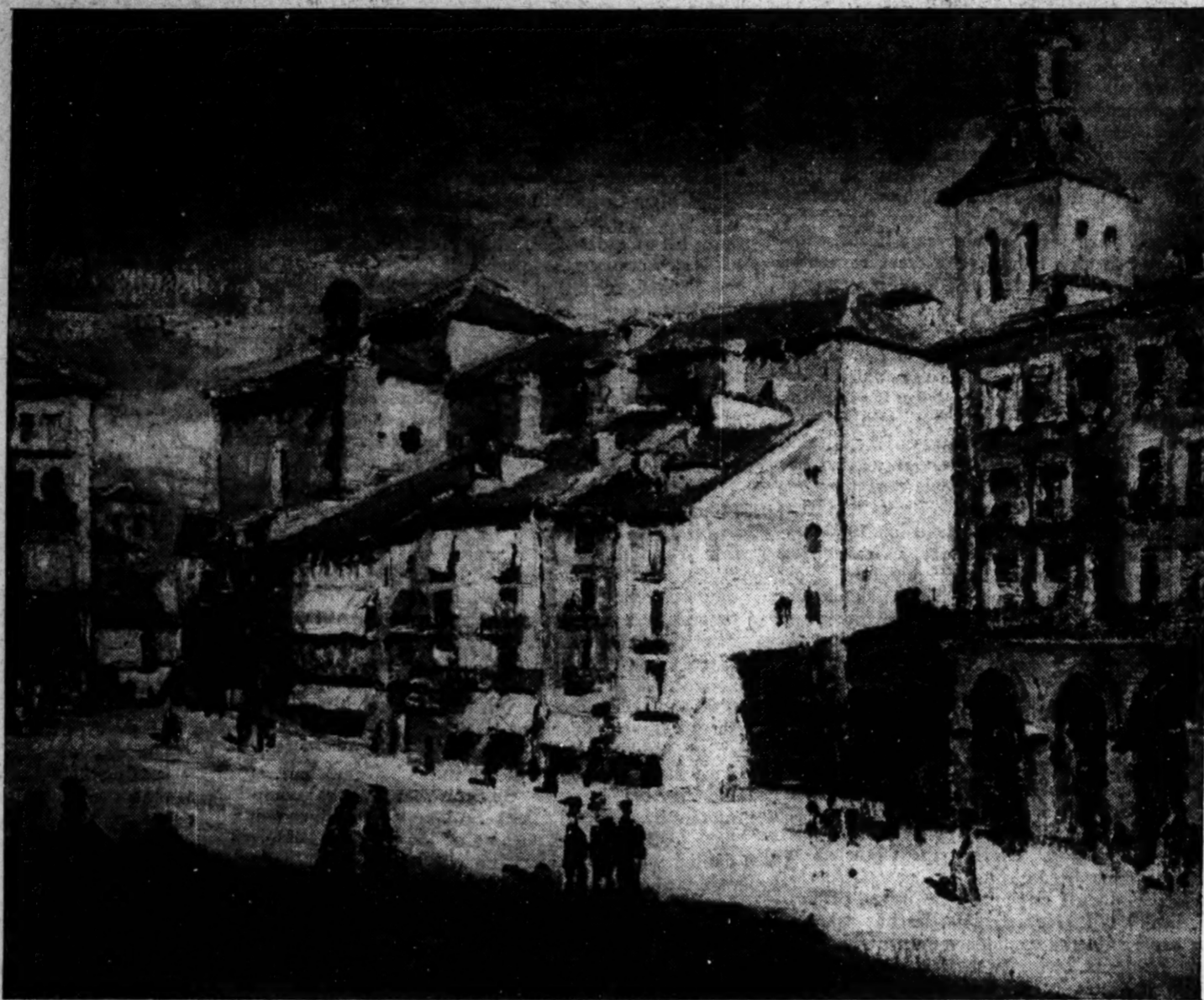
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"Market Square, Segovia," from the painting by Max Kuehn

Segovia

The ancient and beautiful city of Segovia occupies one of those sites which men would have chosen for the building of towns as soon as towns ever came to be built. We may therefore be sure that the roots of the city's life lie very far back in the past—an assurance confirmed by the name, which bespeaks an Iberian origin. Medieval writers mentioned this as among the towns built by the fabulous King Hispan, whose name, with those of his relatives, Iberia and Pyrrhus, is always introduced to explain a mystery or adorn a tale. To the Romans the place was known as Segobriga; and that it was a flourishing and important colony the great aqueduct, the most famous of its monuments, remains to this day to attest. We may assume the town under the Roman yoke was happy, for it had no history—at least, nothing of it has reached us.

The town stands high and bravely on the mountain, its flanks washed by two clear streams, Eresma and Clamores. The towers and domes rise sharply against the clear sky, high above the surrounding hills; an island of the air Segovia seems as you catch sight of her from the dusty plains of Old Castile. Even as clouds in their fantastic formations take the semblance of far-away cities, so at certain hours from afar off you might take this to be just such a cloud-town. And when you draw nearer you find the valleys are cool and green, and that the tall trees flourish here and do not wither as in the plains around Burgos and Valladolid.—"An Historical and Descriptive Account," Albert F. Calvert.

Kinga

I saw Kinga first when he was three years old. With other Bhutia babies he played at the gate of the hotel where I stayed in the hills, and as I passed in and out "Talam Mith Thabib, Baktheeth" said Kinga—all in one word—beaming upon me, a beggar unashamed.

"Wash your face, Kinga! For a clean face there may be pice." Every day I made the same answer to Kinga's daily greeting; every day on my return, there was Kinga patiently waiting for me, his face shining like burnished brass.

Some three or four years later, there he was again in the old place, but his greeting was different: "Salaam, Miss Sahib, Work."

"Oh, Kinga! But what work can you do?"

"I will be Miss Sahib's khitmatgar this year. I will go down with the Miss Sahib to Calcutta."

And, as if there were no more to be said, he turned and ran down the hill. After that, every day, Kinga was to be found sitting at the post office on the Four-Roads, lying in wait for a job, singing "Tipperary" or joking with the dandiwallas and donkey boys.

One proud day he was to be seen carrying the coat of a soldier,

man, and I felt I really should like to take him down as a kind of page-boy.

"But I must ask your father, Kinga. Have you a father?"

"Oh, yes, there is a father to me—a khamama: but what need to ask him? I am an earner of wages. I am in my own power. No longer am I in my father's power."

"How much did you earn, Kinga?" "Four annas," said Kinga, chin in air—as one would say "Four millions."

I insisted on the paternal permission however, and matters were duly arranged.

He was rather an adorable small creature, sturdy-legged, with a round face, a freckled little Bhutian nose and slits of eyes—a Mongolian in type, as he was bound to be—with the merry smile and sunny nature of the Hill folk.

For intelligence I have never seen his equal. He was quick to interpret mood or fact, and quick to apply and reason.

The things he noticed in a street, as the things he remembered, showed how all the time his little mind had been unconsciously selecting and recording just the intrinsic things—doing instinctively what training and experience compel in the rest of us.

I gave him dull-blue clothes, shirts and shorts and a leather belt, which became his active little person perfectly, and I am afraid that he was perhaps therefore rather too attractive, for I live on a public highway, and Kinga made friends with every passer-by—"Sun Babies," by Cornelia Sorabji.

Whippoorwills

Trempscott Pond is a great haunt of whippoorwills. As dusk begins to fringe the covert of the wood, they begin their strange, almost ghostly chorus, like the swift whistling of a rod through the air, powerful and regular. "Whip" and "whip," and "whip" again, answering each other all night. I noticed the time of their first notes, one night in early July. The voices of the verities fell away, and then, stopped, at quarter past eight, and at quarter of nine the first whippoorwill struck up, and was instantly answered. (I have known them to begin sharp at eight o'clock, or even earlier.)

It is extremely hard to see the birds themselves, for they lie hid all day in the deep woods, sleeping. Like owls, they seem unable to see well if roused by daylight. At night they gather close about the farms, one perhaps on the roof of the barn, and one or two on a fence (sitting always lengthwise to their perch, never across), and sometimes you can see their shape silhouetted against the sky.—"A Northern Countryside," Rosalind Richards.

One Thing I Remember

"One thing I remember:
Spring came on forever,
Spring came on forever."
Said the Chinese nightingale.
—Vachel Lindsay.

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did not mend. . . . This was the first week in June and they were far to the north of Cape Mendocino, and still there was no sign of the Straits or even of any trend of the coast to the Eastward.

Drake himself began to doubt the use of proceeding. The question, however, was settled for him. To remain where he was was impossible, and no sooner had he got to sea again than a renewal of the north-westerly gale carried him back along the coast. In latitude thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes they at last fell in with a convenient harbour and there came to anchor. Though for a whole fortnight they had been running south, the same cold and thick weather continued and the hills were covered with snow; yet practically unknown as is such weather at the place and season now, the port in which they had found shelter has been finally determined to be a bay a little above San Francisco harbour, which is now called after Drake.

The description given of the Californian climate is almost incredible. The natives, it is said, went shivering in furs, the hills were covered with snow, the trees were leafless, the birds dared not leave their nests till the eggs were hatched. Still it seems he did not abandon his project at once, but resolved to remain where he was to see if the cessation of the north-westerly winds would bring about a change of weather. The result was a stay of over a month, the story of which would be hardly credible were not its most romantic incidents borne out by what is known of the customs of the Californian Indians.

Only once if ever before—and that more than a generation earlier, when in 1542 Cabrillo had explored the coast—had Europeans been seen in Northern California; and it was clear from the first day that the appearance of the English filled the Indians with superstitious wonder. As the seamen were busied pitching their tents and marking out lines of the fort, they gathered excitedly together in warlike array, but halted a little way off to watch, as "men ravished in their minds with the sight of such things, their errand being rather with submission and fear to worship us as gods, than to have any war with us as with mortal men." Though timid at first, their confidence was soon gained by the tact Drake invariably displayed in dealing with natives, but the effect was only to increase the uneasiness of the pious Protestants with further demonstrations of a desire to worship them. For that night, however, the Indians retired to their huts, and the English as they laboured hard at their entrenchment could hear that some ceremony was in progress, which continued for hours and sounded to them like "a kind of most lamentable weeping, and crying out," the doleful shrieks of the women rising shrilly above the rest of the lamentation.

After this night of weeping the Indians kept aloof and the English were careful to complete their defences. Two days later the whole tribe were seen assembling upon the summit of the hill at the foot of which lay the entrenched camp. Presently

sung, and with excellent effect. The Indians sat round attentively, and "observing the end of every pause, with one voice still cried 'Oh!' greatly rejoicing in our exercises." At the conclusion of the service, by some strange impulse they reverently restored all the presents they had received and departed. But in three days they were back again in greater numbers than ever, and at their head a great chief in the midst of a body-guard of a hundred braves and a mace-bearer before him, all of them clothed in furs, and behind him came the naked and painted tribesmen, and the women carrying baskets of feathers as offerings. As they approached Drake retired within his entrenchment and drew up his pikes and muskets in "a very warlike show." Again the long oration was made and again concluded with their strange "Amen" and prostrations. Then the mace-bearer began with a stately countenance, a song accompanied by the measures of a dance. Both song and dance were gradually taken up by the whole multitude, and so they advanced in order down the hill and were allowed to enter within the defences of the camp. Singing and dancing still they gathered round the spot where they had signed to the General to be seated, and there invested him with a crown of feathers and chains of bone-work and greeted him with shouts of "Job," which the English took to mean "king." The visions of a great English empire in the West, which these savage ceremonies raised in Drake's mind, made him unwilling, though they smacked of treason and idolatry, to refuse the royal and divine honours so solemnly paid him; and considering "to what good end God had brought this to pass, or what honour and profit it might bring to our country in time to come, in the name and to the use of her most excellent Majesty he took the sceptre, crown and dignity of the said country into his hand. . . .

So was sought to be established the first of those protectorates upon which so large a part of the British Empire has been built. Though it was destined to go no further, there can be small doubt that Drake believed he had laid the foundations in America of a New England which was to rival New Spain. To a man so deeply impressed as he was with the cruelty of the Spaniards' native policy, it was perfectly natural that the Californians should wish to become the vassals of a monarch who could protect them.

October's the Lady o'
the Year

October will ride in a mantle o' the
vail,
With the flower o' the quince in her
dew-wet hair;
October will ride to the gates of the
day,
With the bluebells ringing on her
maiden way;
For October, October's the lady o' the
year!
—Jessie Mackay.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

Congress Can Stop the Liquor Leaks

ABOUT 100 brewers in the United States have filed applications for permits to manufacture beer for medical purposes. Their action measures the hope that was put into a lost cause by the medical-beer ruling of the former Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer. These brewers know how wide a door to a resumption of the old liquor evil was opened by Mr. Palmer's pronouncement on the law, and they mean to take advantage of it. If their expectation were not plainly disclosed by the mere fact of so many applications, it would be uncovered by the effort of one of the largest breweries in the country to induce Congress to repeal the Palmer ruling and raise an insuperable bar to the manufacture of medical beer. That brewery, understood to be acting for one of the most powerful groups of brewers, is supposed to represent the view that the manufacture of beer should be possible for all breweries, or for none; also, that beer is really a beverage and not a medicine. There is logic in such a position on the part of the big breweries, too. Presumably they want the opportunity of continuing in business, but they realize that not even with the widest latitude for medical beer would the country's real requirements under that head be sufficient to keep their establishments operating at a profit with full regard for the law. While they serve their own interests by protesting against the making of medical beer, therefore, they disclose the essential illegality of such manufacture if carried on extensively by others. Supposing there to be any real need for beer for medicinal use, under strict observance of the law the production of only a relatively small quantity would meet every requirement. But the law as interpreted by the Palmer ruling would serve as an excuse for keeping many breweries going. The amount they might choose to manufacture would not be limited by the prescriptions of so-called physicians. And the accumulation of alcoholic beer in large quantities would become a constant instigation for its illicit distribution and use.

Such a situation, now present in the United States, is at once a justification for the favorable report of the House Judiciary Committee on the new Volstead bill, strengthening the National Prohibition Act, and a reason why the House and Senate should enact this new bill into law at the earliest possible moment. The effect of the Palmer ruling was practically to take from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue control of permits and prescriptions, and to lodge that control in those who would profit by their abuse. Even if that ruling was wrong, it must be considered binding upon those who administer the law until the Palmer opinion is set aside by the courts. Thus, while discussion of the merits of the ruling is idle, the correction of it can be swiftly effected by Congressional action. Congress will thus be merely insisting on its original purpose. Up to the time of the Palmer ruling, the law took care of the medical-beer menace. Passage of the supplemental Volstead bill will make certain that the construction of the law shall be the same as that governing enforcement previous to March 3 of the present year.

There is no question that that earlier method of enforcement was meeting the real needs of the country, so far as concerns beer, wine, and spirituous liquor in the guise of medicine. There had been no uprising of reputable physicians, previous to that time, demanding a freer hand for curative prescription of alcoholics. In fact, apart from the liquor interests, the country seemed in a fair way to eventual acquiescence in the law, without protracted objection or questioning. Then came the ruling that beer could be freely prescribed as medicine, and immediately there was the appearance of a sudden and widespread demand for its prescription. Just one thing was lacking to make this demand appear genuine. That was its indorsement by reputable medical men. Whatever Mr. Palmer might say about the law, and however great might appear the popular demand, the reputable physicians, both individually and through associations of unquestioned professional standing, declined to recognize beer as having any medicinal properties of value. Many of them frankly declared that its prescription involved far greater likelihood of building up and extending an abnormal appetite for alcoholic drink than of curing any other ailment. Those who were occasionally willing to prescribe beer confessed themselves, as a rule, satisfied that it had no curative properties. Even as a food they admitted it to be worthless. To cap all, more than 100 of the leading physicians of the country signed a statement, which was later subscribed to, in effect, by thousands of other doctors, stating that "malt liquors had never been listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia as official medicinal remedies, and declaring their opinion that the manufacture and sale of beer and other malt liquors for medicinal purposes should not be permitted. And now the president of the American Medical Association, at the annual meeting in Boston, declares in no uncertain tones that "the promiscuous prescriber of alcohol, licensed as a physician but whose ethical sense would degrade a bartender, the perfunctory prescriber for a fee, the vender of habit-forming drugs—all are educated criminals, a social menace."

A pretty strong case is thus made out for checking the impending deluge. Congress can hardly find a good reason for delaying action. There is every reason for acting promptly to stop the loopholes that were disclosed by the former Attorney-General and the developments following his ruling. While the beer situation is enough to give the strongest kind of warrant for passing the bill promptly, there should be an additional incentive in the accumulation of great stores of whisky in bond. Under the original prohibition act, some latitude was allowed for such accumulations, in order that there should be no undue restriction of the non-beverage uses of such liquors. But it has now become evident that an improper

advantage is being taken of that leniency. The amount of whisky in the country is increasing. At the beginning of this year there were 40,216,079 gallons on hand. By the end of March this total had been increased by more than 100,000 gallons, and three distilleries were busy adding to the supply. Of course, the presence of such quantities is an incentive to its diversion for beverage purposes. That much of it is being so diverted is obvious. Before the adoption of national prohibition the usual withdrawals of spirituous liquors from bond, for non-beverage purposes, amounted to about 10,000,000 gallons in a year. But of late there has been a startling increase in withdrawals, without any sign of equivalent increase in the non-beverage demand. Between July, 1918, and July, 1919, these withdrawals amounted to 11,855,075 gallons. In the following year they were 28,330,395 gallons. By July of this year, if the withdrawals continue at the rate followed for the nine months between last July and March, the total for this year will be close to 36,000,000 gallons.

These things do not mean that prohibition enforcement has been a failure. They simply mean that a lawless and insistent special interest has been able to find and profit by certain loopholes in the law. Prohibition itself is a demonstrated success. It has been of vast benefit economically, as well as in matters of health and morals. And the degree of strict enforcement that has been effected is a modern marvel, in view of the deep intrenchment and the persistency of the forces requiring dislodgment. It was a foregone conclusion that supplemental legislation would be necessary, as experience should disclose the weak points in the original law. Now that these weak points are obvious, Congress should not be slow to give the law the necessary reinforcement. Those congressmen who hesitate will discover that the country is in earnest if they are not.

The Views of a Labor Premier

IN VIEW of the recent reports from Australia as to the steady development of extremism in the ranks of Labor, the views expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, a short time ago, by Mr. John Storey, Labor Premier of New South Wales, are particularly interesting. During the whole of his political career, which began some ten years ago, Mr. Storey has shown himself an earnest reformer, often of the most radical kind. Nevertheless, he has managed through it all to retain the confidence even of his opponents, largely, no doubt, owing to the fact that he is able, as he would put it, "to maintain an even keel." Thus, one of the chief planks in the platform of the New South Wales Labor Party is the abolition of the Legislative Council, yet Mr. Storey has managed to maintain the most cordial relations with that body, and to obviate anything in the nature of opposition tactics between the two branches of the Legislative Assembly.

In the first place, Mr. Storey stands opposed to extremism in all its forms. "I have realized," he declared to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, "that compromise is the only road to success in public life. The extremist of either side is of no use to the community. The extreme optimist is just as great an evil as the extreme pessimist." Perhaps the chief reason for the confidence which Mr. Storey inspires is to be found in his absolute conviction that the only means for obtaining reforms are constitutional means. Thus, speaking of the progress of the democratic movement in Australia during the past thirty years, he emphasized the fact that it had all taken place along constitutional lines. "We aim," he said, "at obtaining improvements which are possible by constitutional methods. No man in Australia need resort to any other means. Our destiny is in our own hands."

Such statements are in sharp contrast with recent pronouncements by such Labor organizations as the One Big Union and the Australian Workers Union, with their insistence upon the necessity for "an attack on Capital," and for a continuance of this attack "until Capitalism is destroyed."

Another strong view which Mr. Storey holds is that of the all importance of maintaining the British connection. In the course of a speech made prior to his departure from Australia to attend the London conference, he even insisted that those Australians who were against England were not true Australians, whilst, as to himself, he declared frankly, "If ever I have to determine between Australia as a home and England as a mother, I shall declare for England, whatever the consequences." Mr. Storey, moreover, goes even further than this, and insists, in spite of any evidence to the contrary, that the Labor Party in Australia, as a whole, is as loyal to the British Commonwealth as any other party in Australia. The fact is, of course, that in Australia, as in many other countries, the extremist parties are still very much ahead of the parties of law and order in the matter of organization. They were the first in the field in this respect, and, so far, they have maintained their lead. The tremendous following obtained by a man like Mr. Storey is the best proof that could be afforded of the fundamental soundness of the Labor movement.

Potency of a Broken Monopoly

TRACES of chagrin rightfully may be found on the faces of those who, ten years ago, felt confident that the United States Government's success in breaking up any possible oil trust would automatically restore competition and thereby keep down the price of petroleum products, for today the retail price of gasoline is 29 cents a gallon, as compared with 13 cents in 1915. Results in terms of prices to the consumer are certainly to be counted among the important considerations in the three-cornered economic problems involving the public, business interests, and the government. Price is the final test of the efficacy of any economic laws or regulations laid down by the reluctant federal authorities in the United States. The government, realizing the complications that beset the path of interference, is concerned more with the modus operandi of arriving at, than with the amount of, the price. On the other hand, the public is more interested in the price it has to pay than in the way combinations

are manipulated so as to live within the law and yet benefit by it.

Unfortunately the laws are invariably behind, not ahead of, the times. Ten years ago the government secured the dissolution of the old Standard Oil Company, which was broken up into its component parts. The report of the New Jersey company for the year 1920 reveals the astonishing fact that this one unit of the dissolved trust has eclipsed the former combination in earning power and assets, having passed beyond the billion-dollar mark as concerns the latter feature. As to profits, the report shows that this one company piled up \$164,461,409 net before dividends were distributed, which amount is some \$55,000,000 greater than that accumulated by the United States Steel Corporation. An idea of the extent of the activity of the New Jersey company may be gained from the value of gross sales, which is estimated in the vicinity of \$1,500,000,000, as compared with \$1,755,477,025 by the Steel Corporation. Another indication of the tremendous financial strength of the New Jersey company may be found in the fact that its working capital exceeds half a billion dollars. After recording the profits and the enhancement in the value of various assets, the report seeks to soften the impression of the enormous gains by saying that "conditions in 1920 were abnormal, and that the results furnish neither an accurate basis of comparison nor a dependable index of the future."

If the question of the price of gasoline and other oil products were confined to pleasure or passenger automobiles it might not deserve so much consideration, but today there is scarcely a business house that is not directly concerned with the cost of gasoline and oil used commercially, since these affect the retail price of practically every article bought or sold. One of the most powerful factors in reducing prices is competition. There appears to be too little of that potent influence active today. Here and there an individual buyer may object to a price because it is high, but too often the dealer shrugs his shoulders, and says the price is set, and no effort is made to change it. This practice has increased with the displacement of the individual merchant by the modern big business concern that gauges conditions merely by the total sales. So long as large concerns adhere to the avowed purpose of low prices usually covenanted when they start, no one appears to object to a standard rate. But when they begin to increase the price in proportion as competition is stifled, and new sources of supply are largely suppressed, there is danger of reaching a breaking point.

There is still a semblance of competition in American industrial life, and evidences of its irresistible effect are shown in the laconic but significant statements issued in several instances recently, when "prices were cut to meet competition." One example is found in the announcement that the International Paper Company has cut its price to meet the reduction made by the Canadian Export Paper Company. Another illustration may be seen in the reductions made by the United States Steel Corporation "to meet competition."

When business men generally realize that the time has come for drastic elimination of all unnecessary expenses, and a reduction to more normal levels in all prices, economic pressure may extend to gasoline. The reports show that the gasoline stocks in the United States are the largest in history, yet the retail price is still 123 per cent higher than it was six years ago.

Education in Tzecho-Slovakia

OF THE many achievements brought about by Tzecho-Slovakia, during the past two and a half years, not the least remarkable is that attained in the field of education. The Tzech people have long been noted for their love of learning, and, under the Austrian régime, the educational system of the country compared favorably with that obtaining in any part of western Europe. Education was compulsory, and the average attendance at the schools was high, whilst illiteracy was exceptionally low. This very creditable state of things was not due to the wise administration of Vienna, or to the liberality of the Austrian authorities, but to the devoted efforts of the Tzech people themselves. Vienna was willing at all times to expend large sums on education in Bohemia, but it had to be the style of education which Vienna decreed, and its object was very largely the Germanization of the Tzechs.

In districts where the population was overwhelmingly Tzech, the people were able to secure schools in which instruction was given in the Tzech language, but in other districts where the Tzechs were, or were supposed to be, in the minority the German municipal authorities steadfastly refused, with the secret or open connivance of the government, to provide any Tzech schools at all. Tzech children were obliged to attend German schools, and were thus not only placed at a great disadvantage in the matter of education, but were subject, as they were intended to be, to the most drastic forms of denationalization. This condition of things was largely offset by the patriotic efforts of the Tzechs, who provided voluntary Tzech schools in these districts, and this in spite of the fact that the Austrian authorities did their best to thwart their efforts, erecting large numbers of German schools at the public expense, thus rendering the education tax excessive.

One of the first tasks of the new government when it took over the Administration, in the October of 1918, was to bring out a just settlement of the school question as rapidly as possible. A large number of German schools which were simply a burden on the country were closed, or transformed into Tzech schools. But in making this change, the government at Prague was careful not to be betrayed into perpetrating any of the injustices of the former régime. There was no effort to secure the denationalization of the Austrian children. It is true that, from time to time, propagandist reports, to the effect that the Germans were being "robbed of their schools," have been circulated, but the simple fact remains that the percentage of German schools in Tzecho-Slovakia is still greater than that of the Tzechs.

Difficult as was this process of reorganization in the territory which had been under Austrian rule, it was

easy compared with the task which confronted the government at Prague when it grappled with the work of education in the former Hungarian lands of Slovakia. The Magyar policy was to keep the Slovak ignorant, and, in establishing an educational system in the country, the Tzech Government was obliged to build practically from the foundation. Yet, as far back as last July, Miss Alice Masaryk was able to announce, in London, that in the previous year the government had built in Slovakia 3000 schools.

In the matter of higher education the Tzechs have been equally energetic. Not only has a new Tzech university been established at Brno, the capital of Moravia, but a Slovak university has been established at Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia. Tzecho-Slovakia, in fact, is setting a wonderful example to the rest of the world. In spite of the terrible difficulties, economic, political, and social, with which she has been faced, she has not hesitated to place education where it ought to be placed in every country, namely, in the forefront of national effort.

Editorial Notes

WE HAVE not yet received a request from Mr. Dogberry Woolwine to publish Senator Brown's last letter to him. This is, perhaps, not strange from one who, like his remarkable ancestor, is "a wise fellow," and "one that knows the law." Yet it is strange from one with such a passion for having the facts written down. Therefore, so that the facts may be written down, the letter will be found printed on another page. Thus is justice done, and Dogberry satisfied.

WHEN Mr. Palmer discovered that beer was a medicine, he seems to have been somewhat in advance of the medical profession. The medical profession does not in the least appreciate the subtle compliment to the bar-tender implied in Mr. Palmer's concession. Yet surely it does not require one hundred breweries in the United States to brew the medicine which is to restore the health of the people. Is there not just a possibility that these hundred breweries have confused the bar-tender with the M.D.?

EVERY one likes a guessing game, and every one has had a chance to play it at the Grosvenor Galleries, in London, where the collection of nameless pictures is a challenge to those who think they can "spot" a picture by any given artist. After a suitable period, a catalogue with the names of the artists confronts the guesser and puts an end to conjecture. As Mr. Konody says, it is a fascinating game, but this was not the main intention of the originators of the novel scheme. The intention was that critics should judge the pictures on their merits, apart from their worth as works from the studio of certain men. Academicians, "Intermediates," and Modernists were all mixed together, and a fine field was open to the critic. But it was observed that no one seemed to criticize, to analyze, to enjoy, or to dislike the pictures. Probably every one was too intent on guessing the names of the painters for that.

As a relief measure, the step alleged to have been taken by the prohibition authorities in lifting all restrictions on intoxicating liquor for thirty days in the flood-stricken city of Pueblo, Colorado, is probably unique in American annals. The pretext that it is done with the purpose of combating disease will hardly deceive people when they know that for years, before the liquor traffic was outlawed in the United States, it was the rule to close all the drinking places during any period of calamity. Now, however, Pueblo, with all its other troubles, must apparently undergo the ministrations of those who comprise the liquor element, who will doubtless fully avail themselves of this opportunity under official sanction. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that the authorities do not see the folly of such a course.

FOND parents of young hopefuls have often been assured, though they may not always have been convinced, that bachelor uncles and spinster aunts have held the secret of the successful rearing of children. Now comes the announcement that Rear Admiral McCully, the United States naval officer who brought back to his bachelor home in America thirteen waifs from Russia, has, with the readiness and facility which might have been expected, provided a strict regimen for the thirteen-hour work and play day marked out for his charges, with special routine for Sundays and holidays. His book of "rules" is said to cover sixteen typewritten pages. Still there may be those who are not convinced.

THOSE who have been wont to reassure and comfort themselves by repetition of the trite expression that "a miss is as good as a mile," will no doubt be more than satisfied with the assurance that Winnecke's comet is to miss the earth by some ten million times the heretofore accepted maximum of safety. The astronomical vagrant will, it is said, make its nearest approach to the sun about two days before the second installment of the 1921 federal income tax falls due in the United States, but there is said to be no possibility that anything unusual will happen.

THE New York painter who redecorated the wrong Queens borough dwelling, inside and out, and then found that he had missed the right house by fully a block, has one consolation. It is the fact that he no doubt used the best of paint and did the work thoroughly and effectively, so that the owner, when he returns to his now empty but splendidly renovated place of habitation, may be willing to pay a little something to the one who unwittingly but faithfully accomplished such wonders.

THERE is increasing conviction, admitted by those people in Boston, and elsewhere, no doubt, who, for the sake of witnessing the exhibition of a really interesting and well-conceived motion picture, endure a short season of the vaudeville entertainment offered on the same bill, that the censorship of films should be extended to a strict supervision and revision of the balance of the program. Some of the numbers inflicted would not, it is safe to say, pass even a superficial test.